VOLUME XXXIX.

CUSTOM TAILORING.

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as it will be published but SIX TIMES this month.

On all Garments purchased of us during JULY,—either in Summer, Autumn, or Winter Goods.

Our AUTUMN AND WINTER. "MODES" are now in readiness.

Our NEW SCHEDULE of Prices will be found very ATTRACTIVE.

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STARCH.

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Is absolutely odorless, and Chomi-

It is snowlake white.

It is susceptible of the highest and most leating Polish.

It possesses greater strength of body than other trade brands.

It is packed in Pound Parcels.

Full Weight guaranteed,

It costs less money than any Starch in the World.

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Starch in the World.

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ANDREW ERKENBRECHER. CINCINNATI.

Fiendrecker's World-Famous Corn-Starck for Foo
FAVOR & BROWN

Sole Northwestern Agents, Chicago.

TO RENT.

To Rent,

IN TRIBUNE BUILDING,

Two very desirable Fire-Proof Offices on second

floor, and one on third

WM. C. DOW,

FLOUR.

If you want the Best at Lowest

Prices, buy it at C. JEVNE'S. 110 & 112 E. Madison-st.

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floor. Apply to

ory to very extensive arrange-the Fall Trade, we shall offer un-negice our cutive and elegantly gek of Spring and Summer Goods discount from our former

7:65 am 7:45 pm ition & lows Ex.

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nowse Saturdays.

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GAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st-67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Ran. Pacific Hotel, and at Paimer House.

and Air Line)... \* 7:00 a m \* 8:50 p m 9:00 a m \* 7:40 p m commodation... \* 4:00 p m \* 10:30 a m a (daily)... \$ 5:15 p m \$ 2:00 a m \* 10:10 p m \* 17:30 a m | Leave. | Arrive.

ion Building and foot of Twenty-second lices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand and Depot (Exposition Building). | Leave. | Arrive. 8:50 a m \$ 8:20 a m

Leave. Arrive.

rida Express.... \$ 7:30 p m \$.7:25 a m

EXCURSIONS. THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER "RUBY TILL LEAVE
LARK-ST. DEIBGE EVERY DAY AT 9:50 A. M.
Tor South and Hyde Part Fishing and Picage Grounds,
saving you there until 4:50 p. m. Round trip only O'colors. The Monalight Expursion every ovening at a color. Fare only 50 cts.

The and String Bands on board.

RENEY BABY, Manager. GINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R. sati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side.

XCURSION

DESTINTEY. DAY, 188 Madison-st., cor. Clark.

# The Chicago Paily Tribune.

MONDAY, JULY 7, 1879.

MANY MURDERS. Accounts of Two Horrible Tragedies, Strictly Analagous.

Death of an Aged Couple at Greens burg. Pa., by Murder and

The Same Crime by a Similarly Aged Person Near Buffalo, N. Y.

Arrest in S'. Louis of Willard Glazier, Acoused of Abduction and Seduction.

Thugs and Dastards Allowed to Run the City of East St. Louis.

Murder at Newport, Ky., Growing Out of a House-Rent Quarrel.

The Condition of Justice in Texas, and the Murderers Yet Unpunished.

TWO BEMARKABLE CRIMES.

TWO REMARKABLE CRIMES.

medial Dispuich to The Tribuna.

PITTEBURG, Pa., July 6.—A terrible tragedy occurred near Greensburg, Westmoreland County, about thirty miles from Pittsburg, at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Joseph Atkins and his wife, aged respectively 76 and 70 years, resided on a small farm about five miles east of Greensburg. Their specialty was the raising of small fruits, and they managed to supply the Greensburg market almost exclusively with strawberries and raspberries. The aged couple had the reputation of being perfectly honorable in their dealings, and enjoyed the confidence and respect of their neighbors. However, there was a skeleton in the closet of the Atkins family. There was a report that the title of the little farm which made their living for them was a disputed

PATTERSON, SHARPER.
Special Disputch to The Tribuna.
PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—A Commission bas been taking testimony in this city under a rule of the Circuit Court, in behalf of the Equitable Life-Assurance Society, that seeks to cancel a policy issued on the life of Charles G. Patterson for \$10,000. At the hearing it was in evidence that Patterson was sent to Moyamensing Prison made their living for them was a disputed point, and that it had caused many a breach of for two years, for swindling, in 1862. Patterson was the son of a reputable physician in New Jersey, and had married a daughter of a leading port was true. The facts concerning that trouble, as told to your reporter to-night, were that, a year or two ago: Atkins contemplated a trip to Ireland. He made his arrangements for the journey, among which was the transfer by deed of the little homestead to his wife. Sub-

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 6.—Bernard Hines, of

WILLARD GLAZIER.

Jersey, and had married a daughter of a leading. New York State lawyer, who had left him on account of souse. Patterson was pardoned on representations that his lungs were weak and he was going to die, as he had been spitting blood. The evidence is that he then went to New York and got up a company to purchase coal lands in the Lackawanna region. He was made Treasurer, and went on to make purchases with one of his relatives. Blie deeds came back all right, but an inquisitive stockbolder who wanted to satisfy himself went to Screnton and could find no such land or such deed of record. Patterson got out of this by putting the blame on the relative. His next exploit was the building of a \$6,000 stable at Yonkers, on time; but he got a deed by chicapery, and transferred it to his new wife in such a way that the contractor was chiseled out of all his money. He then bought a stone-quarry on time, and proceeded to get stone so fast that the owner, seeing that his security would be valueless when the mortgage became due, got out an injunction to prevent the exhaustion of the quarry. He next turned hip in Boston at the leverer House, living elegantly, and entered a blackmail suff against the Equitable, claiming that the Court, together with employees and officers, that they night be compelled to make a perfect exposure of all their business affairs. The Court denied motion as vexatious, and tending to embarrass the Company. Then the Company turned on him, and began a suit deed of the little homestead to his wife. Sub-sequent events caused him to change his mind, and he did not leave the country. He then desired to be rejustated as the owner de facts of the Unity Township farm. This the wife's family resisted, and since then it appears their home life has been an incessant jangle. Yet they fived, until the tragedy of their death, is the same house, the occupants of the same apart-ments, from which it is inferred that the woman never imagined from any act of her husband ments, from which it is inferred that the woman never imagined from any act of her husband that her life was in jeopardy. Just how the fatal quarrel came about is known to no one. The woman evidently had not expected a fatal ending to their dispute, for, when she was found, she held upon a thumb and finger a pair of scissors, which, from the indications around, it was evident that she had been occupied in paring her toe-nails. There was an old army-masket in the house. It is thought this was not lead at the time which would indicate not loaded at the time, which would indicate that the crime was not with deliberation. The murderer must have gone to another apartment where the gun was, and then loaded it well up with bird shot. Then, returning, he pointed it deliberately at his wife and fired, the entire charge entering her left breast, and undoubtedly causing instant death. The next act of the unhappy man was to convey the tidings of his own terrible erime to some one. It may be that he had already determined upon suicide, and sought to give such information as would dispel alf mystery and occasion no breath of suspicion to float elsewhere. He started in the direction of the Foley residence near by, and halted one member of that family. To this man he quietly said he had "killed the old woman," and added that the body was in the house. Thither young foley hastened, and, upon the yery threshold, an appalling sight met his gaze. Prone upon the floor lay the inanimate form of Mrs. Atkins, and from a great, gaping hole in her breast a stream of blood flowed over her shoulders, and, trickling upon the floor by her neck, formed a pool about her head in which her gray disbeveled locks were drabbled, and with which the light shawl that had fallen from her back was saturated. The young man turned with a shudder from the awful spectacle to meet another equally appalling. Thirty or thirty-five yards away, in the corner of the lot, stood old John Atkins with the butt of the old musicat upon the ground, its muzzle under his chin, and his bare foot upon the trigger. Roored to the spot with horror James Foley perceived a livid flash, a cloud of smoke, and then, as the report of the discharge reached his ear, the murderer fell dead. The sad affair created intense excitement in the neighborhood. An inquest was held to-night, but nothing not contained above was elicited. The old couple will be buried to-day. the Company turned on him, and began a suit to cancel his policy, as obtained by fraud, he having been paraoned on the ground of hemorphages of the lungs fifteen years ago. The Company had offered to purchase it, but he declined. He has policies amounting to \$60,000, and other

Correspondence St. Louis Globe Democrat.

AUSTIN, Tex., June 23.—The recent unaccountable action of Gov. Roberts in stepping in and saving at the eleventh hour the necks of Coward and Fields has, for the moment at least, demoralized the Courts, and, indeed, all criminal prosecution in Texas. It has disgusted and disheartened the law-abiding classes, who, for the last year or two, have been making an effort to stem the tide of murder and assassina-tion that has disgraced the State, stopped immigration, and rendered life in every part of the State unsafe. But straws show which way the wind blows, and the recent which way the wind blows, and the recent turious indignation meeting of the people of Houston, and the action of the Grand Jury of that city, denouncing his Excellency and calling for his resignation, will at least show the Governor, and the other sympathizers and apologists and aiders of Texas murderers, that a public opinion is being built up in the State, through the efforts of the Globe-Democrat and other fearless journals, which demands the punishment of murderers. This public sentiment, fully evinced by the Houston massmeeting, the Governor cannot help but see must be respected, and, in time, obeyed. As it is now, half of those who voted for Gov. Roberts, in view of his course on crime heartily wish the aged jurist had never attained the Governorship.

The people of Texas, however, seem to be waking up to the fact that murder and assassination must stop, as will be seen from the following list of Texas murderers, now under

Bastrop.

9. Harris, Montague County, who killed his brother for wearing his Sunday clothes; sentence affirmed.

10. Bank Ake, negro rapist, who outraged a little German girl in Austin, haying to use a knite for the purpose. As rapists seem the Governor's pets, Ake may be probably pardoned or commuted. Ake's sentence has been affirmed.

killed the variety actress Georgie Drake, at San Antonio. Convicted May 28; case now before Court of Appeals.

13. Rowland Rucker, the sneaking son of Belial and cowardly whein who, with a crowd of other young scoundrels, went to the house of a peaceable and useful dilgen. Dr. Grayson, and, at the midnight hour deliberately shot down the Doctor and riddled his sleeping wife with bullets. This villain was condemned to death at Palestine, near the scene of the assassination, June 10, 1879. Like all the other murderous scoundrels, his case goes before the Court of Appeals.

14. John Henry: murder of Alonzo Whitman, Corsicans, Navarro Chunty; condemned to death June 12; appealed.

15. William Wilson, Cilvert, Robertson County, murderer of Nena; condemned to death, June 13, 1879.

16. Joseph Cordova, murderer of young Trimble, Bexar County; hangs at San Antonio July 7 next.

17. John Brown, pay sering a thirty-year.

It. Joseph Cordox, mutueer of young Tripble, Bexar County; hangs at San Antonio July 7 next.

17. John Brown, now sering a thirty-year sentence in the Feuteniary; condemned to be hanged for murder in Montague County.

18. Andrew Brown, lainty years, convict in Feutentiary for murder in Montague County; condemned to death, and the hanged in Denton. Affirmed.

19. Handline, murderer of an old man at San Antonio, threw the hedy in the river and escaped, but was captared and trongent back. Hange in San Antonio Ang. 8

20. Satterie, one of the lausains of Brassel, De Witt County. Affirmed by the same of Brassel, De Witt County. Affirmed by the same he money he will propably "buy timors."

21. Cox, like Satteric, someoned in the Brassel murder. Affirmed, but pobably the same course as Satterie.

22. Ryan, same as Cox and Satterie. Affirmed, but probably won't has at the has money enough.

arreated Glazier at once, but desiring to avoid the trouble and delay of obtaining a requisition from the Governor of this State, he deliberated upon some plan by which the man could be inveigled into East St. Louis. Luckily for his purpose, Underwood made the acquaintance of a young lady assistant of Glazier, who has worked in the latter's Chicago bureau. After assuring himself that the young woman was perfectly trustworthy, the officer took ber lato his confidence and solfcited her assistance. This she readily granted when informed of the charge against her employer. The woman performed the necessary arrangements by which Glazier was to be enticed across the bridge and over to East St. Louis. Saturday afternoon she informed Glazier that she was going to Chicago that evening, and requested him to escort and accompany her to the train at the railway depot. To this Glazier, who had great confidence in the young lady, and esteemed her very much, consented with gallant alscrity, and together they walked across the bridge. Underwood followed them within easy distance, and, when the railway depot was reached, he requested Deputy Marshal Kilkefly to assist him, and, stepping up to Glazier, arrested him. The latter expressed great surprise, but was cool and collected, offering no resistance, and aubmitted quietly the officers to take him to the police station, where he was locked up for safe keeping till last night, when, as above stated, he was staken on the train to Chicago. Mr. McEiroy, who came three or four days ago, told the reporter that the prosecution was instituted by Mrs. Mary E. Herrick, the modher of Edith. The girl deples that an abortion was performed by Glazier, and endeavors to shield him from all blame. Facts and circumstances, however, are strongly against the man, and the prosecution will be a vigorous one. The reporter endeavored to interview Glazier and get his side of the story, out he positively refused to say anything about the charge brought against him, stating merely that he had been in St. MURDERED BY A TENANT.

CINCINNATI, July &—About 8:30 this morning George Black was shot and almost instantly killed by William Phillip Part, in Newport, opposite this city. Black's father claimed the rent of a house eccupied by Pirry, and yesterday removed a pertion of Party's goods from a shed in the yard. This morning young Black was talking with the man who was joint occupant with Party, when the latter rushed upon his with a revolver, firing as him, but missed. Party then retreated to his souse, secured a shotgun, and fired upon Black, who was following, sending thirty-two buckshe into his head, killing him almost instantly. Party was arrested. Black served five years in the Columbus Portlentiary for robbing the United States Express Company, but since his release had lived an orderly life, latterly working in a foundry at Hamilton, O. To the Western Associated Press.

Sr. Louis, July 6.—Willard Glazier, author of a book called "Heroes of Three Wars," who has been here several weeks organizing a canvassing force, was taken to Chicago by a detective to-night on a warrant charging him with abduction for concubinare. The supposed victim is Mary E. Herrick, of Boston.

FORT WAYN.

Special Dispatch to Tas Trouss.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 6.—The Coroner's inquest on the body of John Steehy, who was stabbed at Swinney Park Saturday night, resulted in a verdict that the deth-wound was inflicted by Jackson Swayne, who was arrested to-day. His alleged accomplies, Emma Fink, Ross Overly, and Mary Wiest, an also in jail. John Durbin and Bertie Wilson who were arrested yesterday, were released.

HOMICIDE. Whenney, W. Va., July 6.—Fre Bogges and Louis Carrico got into a difficulty at Clarksburg, this State, Saturday evening, which resulted in Bogges shooting Carrio, the ball enering his breast near the heart. Bogges has

ARCHBISHOP PURCELL.

Preparations Looking to the Bisembarrans-ment of the Aged Prente.

Sectal Discatch to The Tribuna.

CINCINNATI, O., July 6.—Architektop Purcell has returned from his Eastern bavels, and was present at service in the Cathedral fo-day. He is in good health and spirits, and his appearance sets at real stories accept his haring her in the cathedral particular in the second health and spirits. ance sets at rest stories about his having be come insane. He is well satisfied over the result of his journeyings mong his friends in the East, and expresses himself as being very hope-ful of the tuture. Up to the present time money returns have not been large, but the effort in that direction has not fairly begun. Archbishop Alemay, of San Francisco, who was formerly a priest of this Diocese, will soon take up collections on three consecutive Sundays, and other Archbishops will do the same. In addition to this, individual subscriptions will be taken up among wealthy Catholics and others who have expressed a desare to lend their aid to his Grace in his present fluancial troubles. In September Cardinal McCloskey will issue a pastoral letter to all his clergy instructing them to take up collections to be applied to the Archbishop's aid fund. The aggregate of these general collections is expected to be very large. The venerable prelate was greatly pleased with the manner of his reception in Eastern cities.

THE WEATHER. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICES, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7—1 a, m.—For Ten-nessee and Ohio Valley, stationary, possibly followed by falling barometer, southerly winds,

warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather, and possibly light local rains.

For Lower Lake Region, falling barometer, southeast winds, stationary or lower tempera-ture, cloudy and rainy weather attending local

ture, cloudy and rainy weather attending local storms.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, falling, followed by rising barometer, southerly winds, possibly shifting in the northern portions to cooler northerly, cloudy and rainy, followed by clearing weather.

For the Upper Lake Region, southwest, possibly veering to northwest winds, cloudy weather and light rains, possibly followed by clearing weather, and falling, possibly followed by rising barometer.

Rivers will generally fall, except slight rise at Little Rock, Dubuque, LaCrosse, and Vicksburg. Reports are missing from stations in Minnesots.

FOREIGN.

A Fearful Catastrophe on the River Doube, in

Sinking of a Steamer in the Midst of a Hurricane.

Pity-three Persons on Board, and but Five Saved.

Major Cavignari Goes to Cabul as Envoy Plenipotentiary. Dom Pedro Has a Big Riot on His Hands

at Rio Janeiro. SOUTH AFRICA. CAPE Town, June 17, via Madeira.—Troops

commenced to advance from Fort Pearson to Fort Chelmsford and a junction is almost effected with Col. Wood, who is also advancing The rumor that an armistice has been agreed to is not confirmed.

LONDON, July 6,—A correspondent with general headquarters, under date of June 15, says Cetewayo occupies an impregnable position northeast of Ulundi. A dispatch dated Cape Town, June 17, says the Tugela dvances the 20th inst. The Ninety-first Regi-nent has evacuated Fort Chelmaford. It will defend this frontier, and be combined with the

A BATTLE IMMINENT. LONDON, July 6.—A Cape Town dispatch via Madeira save a decisive action is likely to be cought at Umlassi, which the Zulus have strong-

BRAZIL.

OUR OLD PRIEND DON PEDRO IN HOT WATER NEW YORK, July 6.—Rio Janeiro advices to June 8 report that the dismissal of the Minister of the Interior by the Emperor at the request of the Premier, because of differences with his colleagues, caused great excitement in the Chamber of Deputies on the 6th. The dismissed Minister interpellated the Government, and the crowd in the galleries applauded and the crowd in the galleries applauded and the crowd in the galleries applauded and the President to suspend the sitting for two hours. He then had 400 soldiers stationed outhours. He then had 400 soldiers stationed outside the House, which action greatly excited the populace, who grossly insuited the Premier and Finance Minister in the atreets and at the entrance of the Chamber. The disturbances were renewed the following day, the mob insulting the Ministers when proceeding to the Cabinet Council. The troops qually dispersed the rioters, but not before several persons had been wounded. The city was then patrolled by soldiers. was then petrolled by soldiers.

FRANCE. PORTY-RIGHT PERSONS DROWNED.

PARIS, July 6.—In a hurricane on the Riv
Doubs, a steamer with fifty-three passenge
was sunk. Only five persons were saved.

\*\*THE PRINCE\*

LONDON, July 6.—The Charges's correspondent at Paris understands that Prince Jense

Napoleon and his two sons will attend the

Paris, July 6.—Gen. Castelnan has asked to a placed on the retired list, in order that he may

AN ACCIDENT. PARIS, July 6 .- The scaffolding and unfinished wall of a house in Montmartre fell yes-terday, killing four workmen and wounding

TALMAGE.

The bominal assets are about \$130,000, and the liabilities about \$90,000. The unsecured liabilities amount to between \$45,000 and \$50,000. T. A. Reed has been appointed Receiver, and will proceed to realize what he can from the assets. A statement will be forthcoming in a few days.

Social Dissate to The Tribuna.

St. Louis, Mo., July 6.—The Semple & Birge Manufacturing Company suspended nayment on Saturday. It is understood that the immediate cause of the failure is the suspension of the Groom Shovel Manufacturing Company, of this city, a debtor of the Semple & Birge Company to a large amount. But any way, this and other losses have readered it necessary for the Company to stop. The emoloyes have been discharged, except such as are necessary to preserve the assets until the creditors have determined on what they want done. A meeting of creditors will be held shortly, and the Company is at work preparing a full statement of its condition. The house has always stood high with the trade, and its failure is the subject of much regret. Mr. Ed H. Semple is President, Mr. Ed K. Holton Vice-President, and Mr. Julius C. Birge Secretary and Treasurer. The Company's liabilities are placed at \$250,000. The creditors are very kindly inclined in the matter, but the firm themselves express no hopes of resumption.

To the Western Associated Press.

St. Louis, Mo., July 6.—The Semple & Birge Manufacturing Company, dealers in agricultural implements, have suspended. The cause is the failure of the Groom Shovel Company, in which the house was largely interested. Creditors have been telegraphed for to come on and hold a meeting. TALMAGE.

GREAT SENSATION.

By Cable to New Fork Herald.

LONDON, July 6.—The Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage preached at Agricultural Hall this afternoon to two congregations of 20,000 people each. Thousands upon thousands of persons thronged the streets leading to the hall for miles, almost blockading the passage of vehicles and pedestrians. Many people were crushed, and Dr. Talmage's carriage was almost demolished by the crush of the great crowd, every individual in which was anxious to see the distinguished American preacher. His pressure here is creating a furore through Great Britain. The press comments deal with him daily from various points of view, as preacher or lecturer, but all admit his power and originality.

GERMANY. LONDON, July 6.—A dispatch from Berlin says Parliament has voted a dut; on tobacco.

BERLIN, July 6.—It is said the Reichstag will be prorogued the 13th inst.

dmit his power and originality.

It is rumored the Government will grant amnesty to a considerable number of Catholic priests punished under the Falk laws, and pardon all banished or deposed Bishops, and permit them to return to their sees.

SOLOVIET'S ACCOMPLICE.

Sr. Permanung, July 6.—It is said the man who supplied Solovies with the pistol with which he attempted to shoot the Casr has been sentenced to death.

INDIA. LONDON, July 6.—A dispatch from Rango reports cholers among the British troops Thayetmio, and that several have died. ITALY.

BONE, July 8.—It is asserted that Signorella has been intrusted with the formation of AFGHANISTAN.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Tals escort consists of twenty-six horse and fifty

CASUALTIES.

STORM.

• Anectel Disputes to The Pribuna.

Milwaukes, July 6.—A heavy thunderstorm, accompanied by a furious squall of wind,
nassed over this city this afternoon. The storm
lasted nearly one hour, and during that time
upwards of an inch of water fell. Considerable

SIX MEN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Post Colborne, July 6.—A party of six—

John Scottick and Isaac Dayson, married, and

Thomas Coproy, Ed Hanley, Jr., Joseph
McFarland, and John Mooney, single—left
here in a small sail boat at 10 o'clock Thursday

Buffalo. Soon after starting the wind fresh-ened, and, as nothing has been heard of them

ened, and, as nothing has been heard of them either here or in Buffalo, it is feared all have been lost. To-day the friends of the missing men, with a tug, searched along the shore from here to Buffalo, but found no signs either of

St. Louis, Mo., July 6.—A panic occurred among a party of bathers at a Bohemian pienic at St. Paul, on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, to-

day, and two of them (B. Kubieck and John Drozda) were swept away by the current and

Drozda) were swept away by drowned.

New York, July 6.—A Wilmington, N. C., dispatch announces the death of the three daughters of Appleton Oaksmith, who were rescued Friday from a sunken boat.

This makes four deaths from the accident.

STORM DAMAGE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, 111., July 6.—During a two

hours' storm this afternoon nearly the entire roof of the woolen mills owned by Reeves &

Hitch was blown off, and the mill damaged to the extent of nearly \$1.000. It was one of the heaviest rain-storms in many years.

POLO.

BUFFALO, July 6.—D. D. V. Aultman, son of the Preident of the Third National Bank, while

FINANCIAL. Special Disputes to The Tribune.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., July 6.—The business par

of this community was greatly surprised yester day morning at the closing of the bank of D

and, up to a very recent date, enjoyed the confidence of the community. The bank passed the

went under. Mr. Gardner, the senior member of the firm, has been largely engaged in farm

ing, and buying and shipping grain. The failure was caused by the junior member of the firm placing on record some deeds transferring real estate, which "created suspicion. The County Treasurer drew out \$25,000, and

some others getting notice drew their deposits which compelled the bank to close its doors

The nominal assets are about \$130,000, and the

CANADA.

Special Disputes to The Tribune.

GODERICH, July 6.—Frank W. Rimer, the

liabilities about \$90,000. The unsecured liabili-

WASHINGTON.

Reports Received Concerning the Political Outlook in Ohio,

The Financial Question Again to Monopolize Atten-

npwards of an inch of water fell. Considerable damage was done by wind in the city and outskirts. Trees were blown down, and in several instances frames of new buildings were so badly shaken as to require extensive repairs. A quarter of an hour before this storm struck the city another passed over the northern portion of the county, accompanied by frequent flashes of lightning and heavy peals of thunder. In the town adjoining this city on the north lightning struck several barns. It also struck a tree, killing a man named A. Bruss, who had taken shelter under it. Deceased was a son of George Bruss, landlord of the Green Tree hostelry. His age was 35 years, and he leaves a wife and three children. Secretary McCrary's Friends Certain He Will Become a Judge.

THE VINANCIAL ISSUE.

Special Disputs to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6.—An influential and well-informed Republican member of the Onio Legislature, who arrived in Washington and that, so far as the Governorship is concerned, its result is aiready practically determined in favor of the Republicans. Fairmined Democrats, he says, admit this privately, and both parties, as a consequence, are laying their plans for a more spirited contest to secure a majority in the Legislature. This state of affairs he attributes chiefly to a revolution in public opinion—and especially in the northern portions of Ohlo—with regard to financial questions, and to the fact that notwithstanding Gen. Ewing's recent moderate interances, he is held to be the very embodiment of ALL THAT IS UNTRIBO AND IRRATIONAL

terances, he is held to be the very embodiment of ALL THAT is UNTRIED AND IRRATIONAL in matters of public economy. One year ago, this gentleman says, public opinion in Northern Obio, even among those who called themselves honest-money advocates, leaned toward a different policy from that which was at that time being carried out by Secretary Sherman, preparatory to the resumption of specie-payment enths 1st of January, and the hard times then so prevalent were justly, or otherwise, attributed to the too great haste which was being made in the right direction. Now that resumption is an accomplished fact, and the signs of returning prosperity are everywhere upparent, this class of men, both Republicans and Democrats, credit the improved condition of affairs to the event which was distinctively

Gen. Ewing, he says, is respected everywhere for his personal worth, but owes his eminence more to his fluancial theories than to any other quaiity, and, those theories having already been exploued, even Democrats who on all other questions hold to their old convictions feet that it is necessary, in the coming fight, to give expression by their votes to their condidence in the present policy of the Tressury Department. With regard to the Legislature, this gentleman believes the prospects are very favorable for the return of a Regulbican majority, although, owing to a local peculiarity of the apportionment the Democrats have an advantage this year.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE 4 PER CENTS.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

Washington, D. C., July 6.—The National Banks are not replacing ther called bonds, deposited as security for circulation, with the new 4 per cents as speedy as has been expected, or, perhaps, as rapidly as the Syndicate would wish. There are still \$25,000,000 in called bonds deposited by the banks to secure circulation, the inthed by the banks to secure direction, the in-terest of which expires July 18. One reason of the delay is understood to be that it has been expected that these sould have fall in the de-cents, but it is understood that a few of the banks, in view of the fact that the fall is not a remain without drawing interest after July 18.

N'CRABY AND RAMSET.

that he will certainly be appointed by the President to be Judge of Dillon's circuit, to take effect on the 1st of September, and that the President and Secretary McCrary both rely upon assurances received from the Senate Judiciary Committee and other Democratic Senators individually that McCrary will be confirmed. Unless the President has changed his mind vary recently, it is not so certain that Alexander M. Ramsey, of Minnesota, formerly United States Senator, will be appointed McCrary's successor as Secretary of War.

as Secretary of War.

NEWSPAPERS.

Col. Burch, the Secretary of the Senste, ha. ordered the discontinuance of the New York Tribune, Virginia Enterprise, San Francisco Bulletin, and other Republican journals which have been subscribed for regularly for these many years at the request of Senators, and kept on file at the Secretary's office for their perusal. In their stead Col. Burch has ordered the Charleston New and Courier, the Nashville American, the Mobile Register, and kindred Democrate prints. It is even said that the Okolona States is to be taken, in compliance with the clamorous demised of the Bourbon Democrate, of whose extrems views the States is an exponent.

APAN.

Private advices from Tokio, Japan, state that the long-stunding controversy between China and Japan as to the sovereignty over the Loc-Choo Islands has assumed so serious a character that the Chinese Embassy are to leave Tokio, and the two countries are to break off diplomatic relations with each other.

To the Western Associated Pres.

Washingfron, D. C., July 6.—Secretary Re-Crary has issued an order placing Adjt.-Gea.
Townsend in charge of the work of codifying the army regulations under the recent act of Congress. The statement that Col. Roberts, of Louisians, had been placed in charge of this work is not correct.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—Apotheces very sagry at the charge of exorbitant for quinine made by Farr, of Powers & man, and say that if he knew of any & selling cinchonia—the cheaper alkaliquinia, it was his duty promptly to expect As for prices, instead of three cents a say Farr said, they answer through a certaint "It is not usual or customary an one and a half, and certainty not over two per grain for quinine at this present is the wholesale rates of quinine a \$3.50 per ounce avoirdingois, each ounce ing 487% grains, the wholesale price pull readily be seen to be about three of a cent, and the profit from so ope and a half to two cents we tainly leave a margin very far be

LABOR AND CAPITAL

Special Director to The Transaction of the American Ind., July 6.—The strict Journal and Seating offices coded to-deproprietors agreeing to pay 83% cents paying week. Some reports are current of stricke piace in manufacturing establishment by cannot be relied to

Toronto forger, who some time ago escaped from Sergt. Seymour while being brought from Winnipeg, and was afterwards recaptured near Thunder Bay, was brought here to-day by the steamer Ontario in charge of Officers Burke and Bell, of the Prince Arthur Landing police, and Both were old.

WILLARD GLAZIER.

Stecial Disadeh to The Tribina.

87. Louis, Mo., July 6.—Willard Glazier, a young man, was arrested in East St. Louis Saturday, and taken to Chicago this evening by Deputy-Speriff Underwood and Mr. McElroy, a lawyer from Chicago. The charge against Glazier's abducting a female under age for the purpose of concentionage. Glazier's profession is that of a writer of war histories, in the production of which he is quite prolifite. To carry on his business he employs a large number of intelligent young ladies and girls to copy, write, and canvass. Glazier personally supervises the labor of his assistants, and, in that way, becomes well acquainted with them. About eighteen months ago Glazier was in Boston actively engaged in his profession, and, while there, became acquainted and intimate with a yery respectable family named flerrick. The Herrick family had a daughter, a bright, comely, well-developed, and vivacious young sirl of 15. Glazier had secured the entire confidence of the Herricks, who permitted their daugnter, Edith, to enter his employ as a copyist. About seven months ago Glazier found it necessary to change the seat of his operations to Chicago. Whether it was with the knowledge and consent of her parents or surreptritionsly was not learned, but Edith accompanied Glazier to Chicago, and continued in his employment. During all this time Glazier became very intimate with the young girl, who in years and discretion was but a child, and, by some promise or other, seduced her. After that the two sustained the relation of husband and wite, until about six weeks ago, when Glazier and the girl discovered that she was encente. To remove the ineritable result of their intimacy, Glazier, it is alleged, successfully performed an abortion on the person of Edith. Mrs. Herrick, however, obtained a knowledge of the effair, and hastened to Chicago, but, before abe got there, Glazier had fled to St. Louis. Upun accurations the truth of the matter, Mr. McEiroy, the lawyer above mentioned, will be taken to Toronto by the Grand Trunk will be taken to Toronto by the Grand Irunk Railway to-morrow morning. He had about \$300 on his person when captured.

\*\*Boscial Disputch to The Tribuna.\*\*

PORT COLDERNA, Out, July &—About 3 this morning the customs officers succeeded in capturing a smuggling boat belonging to a man named Morgan, together with the contents. about 500 pounds of smoked meats and some fancy soap. They also seized a farmer's team which was loading the meat. nation must stop, as will be seen from the following list of Texas murderers, now under sentence:

1. Sameul H. Miner, Johnson County; murder of an old lady. Mrs. Rester, whom the cowardly acoundred shot through a window in her own house; convicted February, 1877.

2. "Indian Pocket," murderer of Leonard Hyde, Holletteville; convicted February, 1879.

8. Negro murderer at Longview, East Texas.

4. Cribbs, the devilles acoundred who, with twoothers, massacred the whole family of an aged Methodist preacher,—the Rey. Mr. England,—himself, his wife, daughter, and son, Montague County, in 1876; tried in Gainesville, on change of youne, and condemned to death.

5. Abner Walker, murderer of a wealthy stock man, George Heston, Falls County. April, 1878; tried in Morlin, March 20, 1879, and coe-demned to death. Appealed, and sentence confirmed by Court of Appeals June, 1870. Walker will hang after the August Court in Falls County. He rode out on the prairie, and, meeting Heaton, who had recently, with a beautiful young wife, removed from a Northern State, deliberately shot him off his horse. A lady, from a house at a distance, saw the murder, and her evidence convicted the villate.

6. Julius Toettel, who, because a Denison barkeeper (Joe Bronner) refused him free drinks, deliberately whertied up a butcher-knife and literally "cut his heart out, of him." Toettel pleaded insanity, but the jury couldn't see it. The murder occurred at Denison Jan. 16, 1879; the scoundrel appealed, and his sentence has recently been affirmed by the Court of Appeals.

The villain's worthless throat goes into a halter after the stiting of the next District Court of Grayson County.

7. Abe Rothachild, Marshall, murder of Diamond Bessie; case now before the Court of Appeals.

8. John H. Williams, murder of Strickland at HASHGAR.

By Cuble to New Pork Herald.

London, July 6.—A correspondent telegraphs from Kapal, Asia, as follows: "The Chinese have retaken Kashgar. A portion of the Mussulman population fied, but many people were massacred, and a large-body of the citizens are shut up in the citated. The inhapitants of Kuldia have dethe citadel. The inhapitants of Kuldja have de-termined to fly if the town and province is re-stored to China by the Russians." WHERLING, W. Va., July 6.—On Saturday evening last James Davis, living five miles from Altamont, Md., hung himself. Davis had been ill for the past eight months, and is supposed to have been laboring under mental depression. He leaves a wife and several children. TURKEY. MURAD.

COMSTANTINOPIE, July 6.—The truth of the report that the ex-Sultan Murad has escaped is semi-officially denied.

Berlin, July 6.—There are reports that England and France have approved the proposition for a Liquidation Commission to regulate the districts of Egypt. The proposition comes from Austria and Germany. OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. Sait for a Million.

San Francisco, Cal., July 3.—A suit was commenced to-day in the Twenty-third District Court by John H. Burks, on behalf of himself and all the other Conscitated Virginia stockholders, to recover \$1,000,000 from James C. Flood, the Facific Refinery, the Bullion Exchange, and the executors of the estate of W. S. O'Brien, deceased. This suit has the effect of tying up the estate of O'Brien, which was about to be distributed, and is similar in principle to those now pending, making four units now before the courts, argregating \$1.444,000. RUSSIA.

The Rev. J. D. Wilson on the Church. and How Its Members Should Act.

A Bermon by the Rev. Mr. Bartlett. Concerning the Influence of God's Word.

resting Celebration of "Children" Day" at Centenary Methodist Ohurch.

DR. LORIMER.
THE MACHIFICANCE AND MEANNESS OF LIFE."
The Rev. G. C. Lorimer preached last evening the First Baptist Church, corner of Thirty-rest street and South Park avenue. It was his last sermon prior to his six weeks' vacation, and the audience completely filled the church. The reverend gentleman's subject was "The Magnificence and Meanness of Life," and his

was as follows:

we, what is man that Thou takest knowledge
ilm, or the son of man that Thou makest acat of him?—Ps., cales, 3.

nce before, said Mr. Lorimer, had David probed the same question. He was then young,
amiliar with the world, its disappointmenta,
cares, and the answer to his inquiry was ring away from fellowship with worms, not a go to be overawed by the immensities of the crushed by the preponderance of the forces, but a being, rather, who should apperior to the world he inhabited and be placed as the King. as forces, but a being, rather, who should uperior to the world he inhabited and be mized as its King. But when he proded it the accord time age was upon him, ad suffered affliction, witnessed the dere of friends, and in sadness of tone he imed, "What is man that Thou takest so to him?" white there came the response, is like to vanity. His days are as a shadow passeth away." As though heartly sick a whole brood of men, he cried out, "Cast lightning and scatter them, shoot out thine as and destroy them." Yet height not forthat man was of sufficient importance as Aimighty to take knowledge and make int of him. The two answers to his questifustrated at once the magnificence and ness of life. Man, according to the Scriptseemed to stand half in the light and half ashade,—an angel on one side and a demon to other. Life was a mass of antitheses, of or contradictions, of puzzling extremes, were they to be accounted for and exceld There were those who would not ache Scriptural explanation. Had they anybetter! It required no intelligence at all r down and leave the problem unanswered, to escupied a higher position than that He bade His followers to seek and they a find. It would be the purpose of this une to show how insufficient infidelity was set certain facts, and, on the other hand, unficiently they were explained and acted for by the sacred Scriptures.

\*\*erverend gentleman then proceeded to some instances of the magnificence and ness of life. Society, he said, stood with sor at its throat and a pistol at its threatening to commit suitade, but down it. There were this letharry to concept the said stood with sor at its throat and a pistol at its threatening to commit suitade, but down it. There were reforms the necessiwhich it readily admitted, but upon the ing about of which it turned its back, and, or of later, were this letharry to concept the proposition or atopped to discuss social ems.—to tell capital not to grind labor to the large and accept of the second accept.

verse. The coal in the mountains was intended for some one who would need siteam-engine. Take the brightest examples of the world's history, and yet how would need siteam-engine. Take the brightest examples of the world's history, and yet how much of meanness was revealed in their lives, their practices being often in direct contrast with their pracepts. How were we to account for this! It would not do to attribute it to "chance." There were too many evidences of direction, too many skillful combinations, too many instances of men appearing at just the time the world seeded them, to allow of any such answer as that. The "preacher men" had an explanation,—a key.—but the critical ones, the ionbters, would not accept it. They wanted to know who made the key, instead of putting the key in the lock and seeing if it would mnlock the box. If it did unlock, then it was the key that was wanted, whether it was made by Tubal Cain or the locksmith next door. A great many wanted to know if the key was substantially in the Bible. When told that it was, they wanted to know who made it, and then what right they had to make it. In this they thought themselves wonderfully wise. The speaker did not. It is advice to them was to take the key, and, if it unlocked the problem which confronted them, to receive it, whoever made it. The answer to this great problem of life, with its magnificence and its meanness, its virtue and vice, its light and shade, its good and evil, was contained in three words.—God, sin, and redemption. In this singular maeistrour of life there was too much evidence of design, purpose, and intention to allow the rejection of the Scriptural explanation,—that there is a God. Unless the inquirer had God in bis explanation, he had no adequate account to give for the sense of obligation under which a man was placed, the terrible lashings of conscience to which he was subjected, the generous impulses to duty, the sacrifices made for others. Then there word do make them free. But He could not make them free. But He cou

THE CHURCH.

SERENCE BY THE REY. J. D. WILSON.

The Rev. Joseph D. Wilson, formerly of Christ Church, Peoris, preached his inaugural sermon at St. John's Réfermed Episcopal Church of this city sesterday morning. A large congregation met Mr. Wilson, among whom were a number of former Peorians. The church was tastify adorned with flowers to greet the new pastor, the chief design being a large horseshoe hung directly over the platform. Under it on a stand was a large cross. On the front of the reading desk was a hune pillow with the word. "Welcome" in the centre. On the puloit was a similar pillow without lettering. A reception is to be given Mr. Wilson in the church parlors on Friday svening, and he invites all who wish to become acquainted with him to be present. Mr. Wilson is a good speaker and a man who, from his appearance and previous record, will rapidly make friends. His seemen yesterday morning was taken from I Robestane, 25 and 23: "The Church which is flis body."

The Church, the speaker said, was Christ's representative on earth; it was the form which his spirit assumes. Eighteen busdred years ago He was here on earth; it was the form which his spirit assumes. Eighteen busdred years ago He was here on earth, and in Him the spirit. To-day the spirits asmong us. The spirit is unseen and generality unknown until it takes some form. Our soul, our mind, are parts of the spirit invisible but from them come visible ideas. To illustrate: we write a letter, we apeal. The invisible is un moves, and moves the invisible our friend.

So the spirit of Christ resides in this world,

So shows isself through truly Christian men, what Chranesentatives, we must understand while our practision was, and what He did and aided manking briat cherished, comforted, men their relation to Gdustructed and showed the Church, and to extend. This is the work of on earth, and to extend. This is the work of on earth, and to extend. This is the work of on earth, and to extend. This is the work of on earth, and to extend. This is the work of on earth, and to extend. The sac as service: First, worship; second, or habit. They are similar in importance, and are had to widen the sphere of the Church by man to Christians of men. In former area, men six worship was a religious form. Then sprang up cathedrals and closters, and from them came poetry of the Church. Freaching was ignored, and the Christian world was ignored, and the Christian world was ignored, and the Christian world was ignored. The truth was overloaded at that period with traditions made by men. Piety was slow, and the Church by-and-by became defiled. It was not the lack of worship but too little attention to preaching God's truth.

The modern thought is just the other way. The reason Protestantism has not reached its hight is because of the lack of worship on the holy Sabbath. Choir-singing is called praise,—a formal address by the preacher is called prayer; both are false names as used. Worship is yet an important factor in the conversion of men. We must move the people. There is a powerful argument in worship. Augustine was a skeptic; he heard all the preaching and arguments, but in the grand old cathedral he heard the people sing the grand to deum, and the soul of the skeptic was moved, and he became converted.

Mr. Moody, a mighty oreacher of these days,

of the skeptic was moved, and he became converted.

Mr. Moody, a mighty oreacher of these days, has gone up and down the land, and has caused many to rejoice. But do you suppose that his sermons did it! Read them and you will find them uninteresting. It was the mighty praise of song and prayer, that moved men.

The speaker earnestly desired that each one should fervently feel the church sergice, and not use the words unless they believed what they were saying. When we say "Our Father," let us recollect that we put ourselves on the same platform with Christ. When we say "I believe," we should say it as if we meant it and were not schamed of it, and as if we meant to have the devils in hell hear. If a Chicagoan should be in Europe and were to be asked from what country be came, be would say, "I am an American," loudly and distinctly, if he was proud of his native land, but if othewise, he would bow his head and matter something. Let us be proud to say we are Christiaus and act accordingly to our teaching.

"People should not come to church dressed in a slovenly manner, but the speaker did not expect the rich ladies to flash out in silks and diamonds. The proper place for them was the drawing-room. Do not heliave, in the preacher as

the rich ladies to flesh out to silks and diamonds. The proper place for them was the drawing-room. Do not believe in the preacher as a pr., ate chaplain for a little coterie of people, but as an ambaissador from God and a messenger of salvation. The preacher may tell you more or less of history and literature, but the underlying element is to bring you into closer communication with God.

THE WORD OF GOD. The Rev. William Alvin Bartlett preached in the Third Presbyterian Church, corner of Ashland and Ogden evenues, yesterday morning from the text:

Trom the text:

The sword of the Spirit, which is the Word of God.—Ephes., vt., 7.

The speaker said there was an ideal side of every question, and there was also a practical side to every question. The ideal side of a thing could hardly be better illustrated than in the Hull murder trial, which has just been con-cluded in New York. The detectives, with their experienced eyes saw, as they thought, a very

cluded in New York. The detectives, with their experienced eyes saw, as they thought, a very nice, adroit, skillful murder, by the aid of science. They saw everything just as it must have taken place throughout the terrible occurrence, and fastened the guilt, with scarcely a shadow of doubt, upon the husband of the murdered woman. And yet, after all these nice experiments and far-seeing judgments, it turned out that the murder was committed by a common, vulgar old negro, and that the object was simply robbery.

It was just this way with the Bible. It might not be the best book that God could have made, but it was the best book for us that we knew anything about. It was a clean book and a pure one. If it was unclean in any respect, it was soiled by the dirty hands of men who handled it. If we could not use the Bible effectively, it was because we did not know how to wield the sword of the Spirit, which was the Word of God. The Damascus blade was made of the very best steel that anybody ever knew anything about. It could be bent from its point to its hist, and it would spring right back to place without fnjury to the blade. Just so, the sword of the Spirit—the Word of God—was the very best blade that we know anything about. If we knew how to wield it, it would possibly be devised. The test of the blade was to look at it. But nobody could ever imitate the Damascus blade by taking it in his hands and

Damascus blade by taking it in his hands and looking at it. A Russian soldier once thought that he had, but the speaker doutled. He illustrated the manner in which the Damascus awords used to be tried in olden times. A cushion of down and a gauze veil was the test, and if the blade went through them without opposition or friction it was composed of perfect material. It was worth more than its weight in gold.

It was just this way with the Word of God; it must be tried in every conceivable way before its value could be estimated. It cured all the evils of this life, the sword of the Spirit; it was sharper than a two-edged sword; that divided as subtle as that. There was no statute in Greece that would last as long as its language; it would outlive the pyramids. One word had more potency than any other time that could be devised. With a word we could undo the fetters of a convict; could save a man from death, or hurl him into eternity; by a word every black man upon this continent was set tree. Bismarch by a word could create empires or cause them to perish. A word was the most revealing thing extant. If a physician could get a patient to talk he could find out all about him. The Word of God was therefore the most powerful weapon that we could finagine with which to carry on our spiritual warfare. The sword of the Spirit struck Christ and led Him tog to the top of a high pinnacle. The Devil saw Him do it, and he thought he might go too. He went, and tempited the Lord, asking Him to cast Himself headlong from the hight, saying, in the language which the Lord answered him in a neasance from Deuteronomy, "It is also written, Thou shalt not tempited the Word of God, Saran was defeated. If a man wanted to carry on a fight successfulity, he wanted to take the sword in his hand himself, and not do his fighting by telegraph, and smoke a cigar while looking at the returns. Just now uren were agitating the country trying to improve the speed of horses. In time, it was possible that every mun in the day might he would such

CHILDREN'S DAY.

CHILDREN'S DAY.

A PLEASANT OCCASION.

Centenary M. E. Church presented a bright scene yesterday forenoon, the occasion being Children's Day, and the main auditorium of the large edifice was filled to its full seating canacity with the schoolars of the Subbath-school, the members of the church, and others. The florid decorations were beautiful, the pulpit being surrounded with vases of rare plants and slowers, bouquets, etc. Singing birds were suspended from the gallery-celling, and piped out their sweet notes throughout the exercises, and a large group of little misses and masters occupied seats upon it. The sight was a pleasing and beautiful one, and bas not find its precedent on signiful occasions. The Superiortendent of the Sunday school, A. G. Lane, conducted the exercises. The Rev. Dr. Thomas, paster of the church, was present, and the full choice.

The extitions opened with the singing of the hymn by, the children, "I'm Walting, Dear seens, for Thee." Next came a responsive terrice, the leader beginning and the school responding with Scriptural selections. "Lord God of Hosts, How Lovely." was song, and Dr. Thomas followed with an appropriate and im-

sented by their parents, and absequently Misses Essie Deal and Ardie-Chever saig a duet, "Very Little Ones Are We," the Infant class participating in the phorus. Another responsive service was given, and at its conclusion a satisfactory account of the Sabbath-school missionary contributions was rendered. Elmer Pond recited "The Livie Sparrows," and Misses Cors Boreland, Junes Mann, and Emma Beecher, and Missers Willie and Howard Carter, gave a recitation entitled. "Willing Workers." A solo, "A Better Day is Coming," was sung by Annie Cooper, the school joining in the cho-

A solo. "A Better Day is Coming," was sung by Annie Cooper, the school joining in the chory of t

SS. PETER AND PAUL.

AN ALTAR CONSECRATED.

The memorial altar and recedes in the Cath dral SS. Peter and Paul was used for the first time restorday. It was the intention to have it ready by St. Peter's Day, but a delantic con-struction prevented. The reredos consists of three bays or large panels composed of Belford stone, relieved with black marble; the central stone, relieved with black marble; the contral portion rises in a trothle gable point, as high as the top of the windows in the chancel. This portion is in memory of Dr. De Koven, and has on its frost the inscription, "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God." This memorial was undertaken by the ladies of the St. Mary's Society of the Cathedral, who collected and contributed the necessary funds. The side portions of the recoos rise as high as the hammer beams, and are to the memory of two formen members of the Cathedral congregation, and are personal tokens of love and esteem. The altar proper is to the memory of Dr. Chase: it is composed of the beat Vermont white marble, relieved by nilliars of red marble, and panels of Freuch gray. The following inscriptions appear on the ends of the altar in the sunk panels: "In honor of our blessed Lord, and in memory of a taithful priest, this altar has been erected. St. feter's Day, A. D. 1879." "In memory of the Rev. Samuel Chase, D. D., Vice-President of Jubilee College, who entered into rest Jan. 15. A. D. 1878, in the 70th year of his are, and the forty-fifth year of his priesthood." In the interior of the altar, a roll of parchment has been placed, on which has been recorded the leading facts in the life of Dr. Chase as a priest of the Church, together with a list of the contributors to his memorial. The altar steps, three in number, are also memorials; one to an old and faithful member of the Sunday-school, to the memory of, their schoolmates; others to departed members of the Choir. The steps bear upon their front the suitable verse, "The lamb which is in the midst of the Throne shall feed them, and lead them unto living fountains of water, and God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes." The entire effect of these combined memorials is very happy, and the altar and reredos fitly furnishes the spacious chancel of the Cathedral Church.

Bishop McLaren formally set the altar apart for its holy uses yesterday by a special service of consecration. There were present and assisting, beeldes the Rev. Canon [Knowles, the Rev. E. A. Larrabee, Priest-elect of the Cathedral at Springfield, and the Rev. Henry G. Perry, of this city. The sermon by the Bishop was a powerful detense of the Geas of priest, altar, and sacrifice, and was listened to with attention by a large andience. Cathedral, who collected and contributed the necessary funds. The side portions of the re-

POLITICAL.

McGregor, Ia., July 3.—The main reason why the Socialistic feeling does not grow in America to such an extent as to threaten the existence of of all subjects here, in and out of the newspapers. The effect of this free and undisturbed discussion, carried on mainly by the newspapers, is to expose and render untenable the sophis-

tries which demogogues are continually attempting to force upon a generally honest people.

The most recent exposure brought about in the manner indicated above is the Greenback craze, which a few months ago seemed to threaten our business interests at home and our credit abroad. The refunding of a large portion of our public debt at every low rate of interest, the ease with which it was accomplished, and the beginning of a rerival of business, soon regatored the confidence a lack of which was induced by this movement.

The heterogeneous mass that made up the majority in the Greenback State Convention at Des Moines, a short time since, shows the utter demoralization of that party in fowa. While the Convention was fairly attended in point of numbers, yet the material out of which it was composed is not the kind that Gevernments are made of that stand for all time. The common warfare that these gentlemen declared, in the Convention in question, upon all manner of industry and that the properties of the state of the sta

OHIO.

Special Dispates to The Tribuna.

CINCINNATE, July 6.—The present activity in Ohio politics is almost unprecedented at this season of the year. The weather is how and the formal opening of the campaign is a full month off. Yet the politicians are at work busy as bees. The candidates on both tickets are giving their whole time to mingling with

the people. Foster and Hickenlooper Clubs are springing into existence in nearly every county, sometimes to every township in the county. No such interest in a State election has been shown by the Republicans since the War times. Reports received of the several County Conventions held yesterday tell of Prohibitionists, Greenbackers, and Independents of Republican autocedents, who have been estrained from the party for renes, coming back to full fellowship and taking the foremost part in the work of organization. There is none of the apathy and disaffection which prevailed two years ago. Everything betokens an active canvass and a full Republican voic, and Ohio is always Republican on a rull vote. Nominations for the Legislature are being made with care, and the Republicans have no doubt of their ability to regain control of that body, and elect spaces of the Seator Thurmas.

and the Republicans have no doubt of their spirits to regain control of that body, and elect spuccessor to Senator Thurman.

The State Committee.

Research Debates to The Tribusa.

Columbus. O., July 6.—A meeting of the Democratic State Committee was field last evening for the burnose of setting in motion the wheels of the machine. Gen. Ewing was on hand, and favored the postponing of the general engagement until about the middle of August. Gen. Garfield and others favor an arrangement of the kind, as it is believed the farming community will not leave their homes in the midst of harvesting to attend political meetings. It is quite probable that the two Committees will arrive at an understanding which will give he people immunity, for a time at least, from he politicans. This, however, is not intended to spridge in any manner the length to which she candidates themselves may go in repairing spices and looking after fat eattle.

FIRES.

A PROPELLER BURNED. Quite a disastonatire occurred yesterday on board of the Candian propeller Scotia of the Merchants' Line plying between Chicago and Montreal, and int for the fact that the Long John cogine restonded in a very few moments after the alarm was given the vessel would have been entirely desired. been entirely detroyed. As it was, damage amounting to \$1000 or \$5,000 resulted. The been entirely detroyed. As it was, damage amounting to \$1000 or \$5,000 resulted. The sectia arrived in at 6 o'clock yesterday morning with about 100 one of soda-ash and block-tin, consigned to order by Jacques & Co., of Montreal, and proceeded up to the Empire bonded warehouse at the floot of Jactson street, to lie there until her freight was discharged. The engineer and his assistant left eyes whing all right in the engine-room, sathey supposed, and retired, the latter to sleep. The fires in the furtaces went down in a few hours, and the bother and machinery were but warm when the fire was first discovered. About 1:45 o'clock p. m. the second engineer saw anoke issuing from the skylight over the engine inclosure, and, no one being about the boat at the monest, he ran up to Engine No. I's hovae, a block distant, and gave the alarm. A glick response followed, for the firemen saw the smoke and heard other persons giving the cry of fire. The loor of the engineeroom being attracted with oil, as is necessarily the case, and the wood-work being, very dry, the flames, fanned by a good breeze, spread very randily, so that when the Long John engine reached the icene the whole afterpart of the propeller was surveloped in a dense alone of smoke and flame. Other engines arrived on the ground, and h about fifteen minutes afterward the fire was practically extinguished. The engine-room was pretty theroughly burned out, part of the momenade-deck aft was destroyed, and the life-lpats were considerably damaged. The fire did not get into the hold, but the water from he fire-engines did, and caused slight damage to the block-tin, but to what amount was not known yesterday, and will not be until a survey is made. The engine and boiler were us injured. Capt. & H. Scott, who communds the vessel, made and the fire-engines did, and caused slight damage to the block-tin, but to what amount of insurance there was on the vessel and cargo, nor whether the hull was covered by fire and marine policies. He was on the engine from the recombus

The Scotia a sweed by James Norris, of St. Catharices, Ont., and was built by L. Shickluna at that place eight years aco, her valuation then being placed at \$33,000. She will require a new deck aft, new stanchions, and bulwarks. The repairs will probably be made here. The Scotia has been well kept up, and is the best vessel in the Merchauts' Line. She tons 500, and is exclusively for freight.

A still slarm to Book and Ladder Company No. 1 at 9:30 vestersay morning was caused by a fire in the flooring under a kitchen range in A. Winger's restaurat, No. 355 State street. Damage, 85; no murance. Cause, an overheated range.

The alarm from Box 134 at 6:10 last evening was caused by a chimney burning out in the one-city frame building No. 376 Archer avenue, owned and occupied as a dwelling by Patrick Leaber. Damage, trifing.

The alarm from Box 945 at 8:25 last evening was caused by the burning out of a chimney in the two-story brick dwelling No. 214 North Sangamon street, owned and occupied by John Miller.

Remembered, but Twisted a Little.

Boston Transcript's Kenworf Letter.

I know a woman who keeps a boarding-house,—a charming woman, always solicitous of the confort of her household, but with a peculiarity. Bhe "remembers faces but not names." Now it never mattered to me that with every entertaining. But this did distress her daughter. All in vain she labored with her mother, who smillingity went on in her own way in spite of her. But there eams a time and occasion when her daughter set her heart upon her mother's addressing a rentleman stranger correctly. All through the day of the syequing on which he was expected, the daughter could be heard to say as she followed her mother from room to room, "Now, resamber, his name is Mr. Condry!" to which the mother in every anatone would reply, "Yes, des., fam sure it know it, Consery!" The stranget took his seat at the table. That blessed woman, with a smile like an angel's and a self-possession I have nover seen surnassed, looked sweetly across the board and inquired. "Mr. Dry-cor, do you take "eream and sugar?"

A significant Fract.

After all the Democratic talk about the dangers to liberty from the army, 18 is a significant face that the result of remember though it of the decider of a life of the sension that the talk about danger to liberty from the army was all a sham, and that the result of the mother to gue to liberty from the army was all a sham,

and physical science, metaphysics, history, and as acadimic, are all profitable and delightful, both as arabing, and as a consistions to him who studies them with intelligence and love; but not one of them has the least claim to be called an acquisition essential to a liberal education or an essential pare of a sound training." This, coming from the President of Harvard College, sounds rather radical.

Who Cought the Biggest Fight Buyers Exercise.

The Princess Louise captured a twenty-eight pound salmon at Indian House Pond, somewhere near Quebec, and did it all alone by herself, the Marquis, who was in her cannoe with her, toughing neither rod nor reel, giving no directions, and not even venturing to hurrah after the deed was done, for fear of a misconstruction of his enthissism. This was doing yery well indeed, and the Trincess is entialed to a great deal of praise. We believe by the way, that the troire caught by Mrs. Hayes in the Adirondacks last summer weighed twenty-nine and three-quarters pounds, and was secured while William Wheeler was a couple of miles away and sound asseep. But the Princess' fish was a very pretty little fish for all face.

First Effect of America's Crowding of European Mar-

Bismarck's Explanations-How the New Tariff Will Affect Our Exports.

kets.

The German Reichstag, in session at Berlin, has for some weeks past been discussing a new customs tariff, which, in the German sense of the word, is virtually a protective one, as heretofore the German ports and the German Empire have been free and open to all the products of the civilized world. This change in the German fiscal system, though of itself a matter of atrong interest to Europe and America, becomes a matter of transcendent importance when it is remembered that this imposition of duties on imports has been brought about by the commercial power of the United States, as it has examined itself not only to the various corners of the earth, but in every nook and bamlet of European countries. Since the introduction of the new Customs law not a single member of the German Cabinet, not a single delegate to the Reichstag, not even the Iron Chancellor himself, has failed to allude to this country, its wast resources, its penetrating this country, its vast resources, its penetrating commercial and industrial influence, as felt throughout the great Empire. By reference to the views expressed below by leading exporters in New York it will also be seen that the in New York it will also be seen that the progress made in industrial development in the United States has enabled in to compete with foreign natious and producers on their own soil. All this virtually brought about a revolution in the minds not only of European economists, but in the measures of those whose office requires them to watch over the finances of their respective States. "Europe must protect itself against America," is now the cry abroad, and Riamarck is the first to make good his words, and as will be seen by his own remarks other natious are about to follow his example.

A BAR-AGAINST SPECULATION.

But in doing so he takes advantage of the ex-

nations are about to follow his example.

A BAR AGAINST SPECULATION.

But in doing so he takes advantage of the experience gathered in other countries, especially in this, and while he presents to the German people the draft of a law which at a certain period will go into operation for their benefit, and in their behalf, he squelches the monster "speculation" by a device at once novel and beneficial. No advantage can be taken while these discussions in regard to certain articles are progressing in the Reichstag by the purchase of large quantities of goods that must necessarily rise imprice when the new tariff goes into operation. A law has been enacted, and that law is now in force, declaring iron, spices, petroleum, articles of consumption, and, in fact, all those articles which have passed a second reading, at once and forthwith subject to the new duties. Should, in the course of Parliamentary action, these, duties be lowered or repealed, or even the entire new law fait, then the duties so levied will be refunded; and further, this temporary law cesses to be of effect the moment the recular Tariff law now passing through the Reichstag has received the Imperial sanction. In commercial circles this law has been designated as "a stop law," as it stops all speculations and protects the beople against "corners" and other combinations that might make them the funneent victims of a measure which the German Government intends shall help domestic industry and place a limit upon the extensive imports of products from other countries. The vast trade between this country and Germany has led the Heroid to obtain from otheial sources a copy of the proposed new tariff, and we quote therefrom mainly those articles which are principally exported to Bremen and Hamburg from the United States:

Ligr OF ABTICLES ON WHICH THE TAX HAS BEEN Astracts—Berset, mains, donkeys, 10 marks.

LIST OF ABTICLES ON WHICH THE TAX HAS BEEN IMPOSED.

Asimals—Horses, maies, donkeys, 10 marks each: cows, 6 marks; oxon, 20 marks; calves, 8 marks; bdys, 2 marks 5 pfennigs; sheep, 1 mark each; goals free.

Articles of Consumption—Beer of all kinds, 6 marks see 100 kilogrammes; brandy of all kinds, 48 marks; wine in casks, 24 marks; in bottles, 48 marks; wine in casks, 24 marks; in bottles, 48 marks per 100 kilogrammes; must, fresh and prepared, poultry and rame of all kinds, not inve, 12 marks; fish, 3 marks; honey, 3 marks—all per 100 kilogrammes; contect, 42 marks; rosated, 50 marks; cocea, 35 marks; cavier, 100 marks; cheese of all kinds, 20 marks; confectionery, 60 marks; oxider, 24 marks; rice, 45 marks; rosated, 50 marks; 24 marks; rice, 4 marks; all, 12 marks—all per 100 kilogrammes; tea, 100 marks per

rom 40 to 60 marks per 100 kilogrammes; vaponcovers, reins, etc., 24 marks per 100 kilogrammes; rye, maiks, buckweat, 50 pfennigsmait, I mark 10 pfennigs-all per 100 kilogrammes; all other agricultural broducts free.

Collos-flaw, drased, of dyed, ref., 50 marks
per 100 kilogrammes; stockings and other coarse
cotton goods, 120 marks per 100 kilogrammes;
jaconete, musifs, tuiles, 200 marks per 100 kilogrammes;
jaconete, musifs, tuiles, 200 marks per 100 kilogrammes.
per 100 kilogrammes; vezy coarse colton goods,
eoua to strong linen, 10 marks per 100 kilogrammes.

Per 100 kilogrammes; vezy coarse colton goods,
eoua to strong linen, 10 marks per 100 kilogrammes.

Per 100 kilogrammes; per 100 kilogrammes.

Petathers—Quill pens, feathers for bedding, 3
marks; prepared feathers for bounts or other ornamentation, 300 marks per 100 kilogrammes.

Petathers—Quill pens, feathers for bounts or other ornamentation, 300 marks per 100 kilogrammes.

Petathers—Quill pens, feathers for bounts or other ornamentation, 300 marks per 100 kilogrammes.

Holss—30 marks per 100 kilogrammes.

Holss—30 marks per 100 kilogrammes.

Instruments, Monksery, and Vessels—Musical
instruments, 30 marks; astronomical, mathonatical, optical instruments, free; locomotives, 8
marks each; vessels for inland, coast, or cean

navigation, free.

Hons—100 kilogrammes; cunfine for the coastruction of vessels, free; wagons and sleighs, 100
marks each; vessels for inland, coast, or cean

navigation, free.

Hons—100 kilogrammes; cunfines for the coastruction of vessels, free; wagons and sleighs, 100
marks each; vessels for inland, coast, or cean

navigation, free.

Hons—100 kilogrammes; cunfines for tupotous,

free; the iron goods, 2 marks; 50 fenniles; park

of manismery, wagons and bridges, shahmer,

locks, tongs, etc., 6 marks; challes, hammer,

and guns of all kinds, 00 marks, all this per

100 kilogrammes.

Leather and Lathier Goods—10 passing for

leather of the bring so the line stacks, in

marks; per 100 kilogrammes; per 100 kilogramme

hibition as it exists in various other countries and as it exists to day in America, once our largest customer, where duries averaging from 61 per cent to 50 per cent ad valorem predominate. In discussing the law now before us, "continued Prince Bismarck, "we must do away with all idealistic ideas, such as the theoretical free-traders desire us to accept. All Governments that have used the experiment have as ertained to their cost that these ideals have not been realized, and you can therefore not reproach us if now we besitate to imitate them. Even those that were the greatest promoters of free-trade doctrines have of late changed their revenue system. England alone is an exception, but even she will sook change her tactics. France and America have entirely abandoned this line of policy. Austria, instead of lowering her duties, has increased them, so also has Russis.

"I see, then, that countries which have protection prosper, and I see that the countries which have free trade are going backward. Great and powerful England, that countries which have free trade are going backward. Great and powerful England, that countries which have ontered the areas of the whole world and declared itself ready to do all that was possible to be done in the free-trade line, now goes slowly back to protective duties, and not many years will elabee before she will have to save her own English market for her home industries. According to my opinion, we is this country have, owing to the present low state of our tariff, seen subject to a bleeding process, which has only been temporarily checked by the milliards we have received. The question before us is not a political one, but a simple economic guestion. We will see how we can obe more infuse fresh blood into the German body. All Lask, therefore, is that party questions be set aside, and I request you to hold them aloof from this matter of our people. What he German people demand is certainty as to the industrial future and a speedy decision is far better than an uncertainty, the

what the German people demand is certainty as to the industrial future and a speedy decision is far better than an uncertainty, the results of which no one can foretell."

WHAT OUR MERCHANTS SAY.

A representative of the Hend visited some of the leading exporters of American products to German ports and ascertained their views as to the probable effect of this tariff upon the American export trade. It was but the entering wedge, they all claimed, for changes in other countries, all brought about by the gigantic strides forward made since the close of the war by the industries of this country. Air. Meissner, whose knowledge of the trade between Germany and America makes his words of peculiar value, stated that the trade had expected this movement on the part of Germany for some time past. Four years ago, when he visited one of his friends in the old country, he was asked whether the Americans intended to rule verybody abroad. It was just the time when petroleum had become, from a mere exceptional article, one of daily necessity. It had entirely deatoryed the oil trade in bertain sections of Germany, and by that time was fast becoming a universally accepted article for lighting ourposes. A trade of no mean proportions existed in rape-seed oil, which used to be generally sold to families and stores, but year besides the ordinary sales it had become an article of prime speculation. The introduction of petroleum. Slowly at first. and in firmless and stores, but year besides the ordinary sales it had become an article of prime speculation. The introduction of petroleum. Slowly at first. and in menses quantities afterward, had entirely destroved not only the speculation, but also the heavy sales of rape seed. Now of all the things the German farmers had to sell Americs brought them to their shores not far distant when German farmers had to sell Americs brought them to their shores not far distant when German farmers had to sell an expertional whom I had seen some visited my maintain and hamber of the first which you a

is the outgrowth of carried systematic study, allow by single was given under the protective a view with the Germany is about the protective a view with the Germany is about to current of the control in a control in the protective and the whole of Europe, will the company the protective protective and the whole of Europe will have be protective formed. The facilities is grown that we can feed and clother them, and the protective formed the protective to determin inference, in only singuity as the protective to determin inference, in only singuity as the protective to determin inference, in only singuity as the protective to determin inference, in only singuity as the protective to determin inference, in only singuity as the protective formed the major and the protective to determin inference, in only singuity as the protective formed the major approximately the protective formed the protective formed the major approximately the protective formed the major approximately the protective formed the major approximately the protective formed the protective formed the protective

product. People might say. Why produce so much tobacco when one channel for its sale is temporarily blocked?" But the farmer who needs food and clothing does not listen to such arzuments. He knows it is cash for him the moment it is packed, and he needs that cash to live on, whether the commission merchant, manufacturer, or exporter finds a market for it or not. So much in reply to the question why we in this country to keep on producing the same quantity as it everything abroad were going on amounts, Beyond this, however, course the other important fact that tobacco to-day is cheaper than it has been for twenty-six years, and there exists no reasonable supposition that in the next saries of years it will be lower. Hence those who have money to soare invest, notwithstudies this temporary pause on the other side, and he

SAN FRAN

Causes of a

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wallack's

BAN FRANCISCO, June 80 the approach of the glorious cursion season, San Francisco

counted on a big develope and, accordingly, in May tember market, with the ming the note returned in found," and, accordingly. I the nose for its lack of ago Mr. Mackay told your distinctly that, no develops to before August or Septe tain knowledge he stated a of brokers and others in V this time at least it can har aphile has been "robbed".

public has been "robbed" public has been "robbed".

DIE BONANZA I
On the contrary, it is welf
Mackey discusded his numero
the miners from buying at the
last month, and, the mines of

we and What It

many. The entire Maryland crop of 30,000 hogsheads goes to the same country, and of the 60,000 Virginia hogsheads, at least one-half was disposed of to German exporters. It is an item of trade the importance of which can only be estimated by those who witness the daily heavy transactions. For the present, owing to this new tariff, added the genteman, we are naturally lying on our oars. But we are even now already on the mend; in six months things will be better. Of course there will not be the terrific rush to ship Kentucky tobacco to Germany as was the case when

THE WEALTH OF THE HYDES

inflation of their credit be that the rise was prematur many persons in the East a vested from a senseless ove in time." yet a still larger in yesterday by advertisement to call at the offer of Mr. H. C. Parke, at No. 86 Front street. The invitation is the result of a series of resolutions invitation is the result of a series of resolutions passed at a recent meeting, at which some thirty-five of the relatives of Mr. Hyde were represented. At that gathering Mr. N. D. Morgan was chosen President: W. F. M. Aray and J. H. Duryes. Vice-Presidents; H. C. Parks and Royer H. Lyop, Secretaries; and Messra. Parke, Aray, Morgan, and Lyon on Executive Committee to collect syidence. Since they assumed the task imposed about them the Committee have been busily engaged, and the result is an almost bewildering mass, of material. and in California the known majority—want to get out I moment, and consequently of Now, as people at a distance not to sell so long as the mather than the up-grade, they, noticing, dispaseles, think very likely of the insiders to get in moso they resolve to hold on teent. The next day bring them lower quotations on the third or fourth ditheir minds to sell, and, as cone wishes to buy, a sort of the brokers who have been tomers for more mud ever gan ruthlessly sacrifice tite. tomers for more mud ever gan ruthlessly sacribes they after which the market railid day afternoon I was conving would improve next day single to his partner. "It's alluding, of course, to I Union Consolidated had in sion tumbled from 46% to the stock bought between 8 had been sacrificed, the fact having reduced their loans, to 20 at 1 p. m. on that da accelerated the down grade, moment there is no strengtl during the past week he shaped placards to his necrobed "Will go up July 4 Gardens—Union," almost days are the state of the stat arrival in this country west to work at that business in Long Island. How long he remained has not yet been ascertained, but is is certain that he married a Franchuonan as New York and afterwards enlisted. He west to fight the French and Indians under Gen. Cition. He was killed in battle, leaving a wider in New York, with several children. Many of these have been traced, and they are now contributing services and money to get possession of the enormous legacy belonging to their anceston. This money was left to John by his two brothers. Joshua and Humphreys, who went to India when quite young, amassed immense wealth and died intestate. Reputs, after all these years, gives them the highest claim to be classed as the original "Cheruble Brothers." It is said they were devotedly attached to each other, and owel much of their success in life to honesty and integrity in dealing. and owed much of their success in life to honesty and integrity in dealing.

The extate was all in money and stocks, and has been in chancery for a great many year. It amounted to £30,000,000 twenty-five year ago, and that being the case, it has probably run up to \$300,000,000 by this time. By a recent decision of the Lord Chancellor at England, given in connection with this case, the beins on proving their identity cas recent the fortune. This is because it is money. Had it been funded or personal estates it would case, the beirs on proving their identity ear receive the fortune. This is because it is money.
Had it been funded or personal estates it would
have gous to the Crown, the heirs being alient.
In January last thus coinion was given and
made public, and since that time some of the
chalmants have been busy hunting proof to establish their right. They found that for a far
to advance in the matter suddenly would
only serve probably to these the

March
April.

April.

It was in September Is handed Robert Sherwood
A CHECK FOR \$
en the Newda Bank for 5.00 and there can be no doubt it at that time, when Silver No \$275, considered Union the bestock. Sherwood, still a brig man, made his money as a people's stock in payment is probable that his Union cost him less twith the proceede of the sais than one solid structure, as large number of lots. What done with his 5.000 shares, o purchase, it is not for me to know Jim Flood the best a copinion that he is \$1,000.00 this moment. The ostensibilities on this occasion was the hig ore on the 2,800-loot crost the diminished probability next, or 2,400-foot level. Desorts of theories were put for the decline. One was that Mrs. Patton, was selling out stock ere going to Europe youchasfed the information that gone, and has no intentic her broker chimes in with the could sell her stock in half sired it. Another explanat Flood had a little tiff with I determined to have it out wis \$1. Anits ranch by corraling Union. As Mr. Baldwin is city you may feel disposed to to the truth of this laster sthower, it is that this he king-oin stock has added lar lame ducks, aircady none tweeters, the shrinkage in mines, while not inconsider than to otherwise would have being known that Adolph Su to have the water pumped nines through his tunned. reaches your readers' eyes, if of the mittel operations will mines, while not inconsider than the tunned as the other may then the times as the shafts may then the mines as the shafts may then the times as the shafts may dead the mines through his tunned. Fired. It is to dispense with the times as the shafts may dead the mines through his consider of as through a 2,000-foot of the proper of the firmes of the

There The mines may the merons stations or galleries to 2.000 feet, thus showing up to 2.000 feet, thus showing the first has top tractically fell that the mines most to be benefited that has top tractically fell the mines most to be benefited that has been of the completion of ore will be so much fasted that the annual build increased from about 11d, 00 cerd, \$50,000,000.

Sixth—Not only the pump those for hoisting may be dister the sharfs are connected the case to the surface and has millired to the Carson River dans \$3 a ton, it will fall dow by its own gravity, without four-miss tunnal railroad can liver Mills for 20 cents a ton.

Security—This great saven which has hitherto lain dorm we cause of the heavy expension of the least of the surface and surface and surface from melting as to surface from melting as

the might say. "Why produce so when one channel for its sale is co-ked?" But the farmer who clothing does not listen to such it knows it is cash for him the is packed, and be needs to live on, whether the acrehant, manufacturer, or exmarket for it or not. So much in duestion why we in this counmarket for it or not. So much in question why we in this counproducing the same quantity as abroad were roing on smoothly, accepted were roing on smoothly, accepted were roing in charge than it wents six years, and there exists supposition that in the next series of be lower. Hence those who is soare invest, notwithstanding y pause on the other side, and they with considerable confidence to they will get ample return for toat these low prices.

ange in the German tariff is a matinportance to the American tobacne at all acquainted with the businy. Of the entire crop of 200,000
Kentucky tobacco over 100,000
Kentucky tobacco over 100,000
Cere annually sold to Gerentire Maryland crop of 30,is goes to the same country,
heavy transactions. For the prestilinesses of trade the importance of which
estimated by those who with
heavy transactions. For the prestibis new tariff, aided the gentlematurally lying on our oars. But ENORMOUS EXPORT.

LTH OF THE HYDES.

dvertisement to call at the office arke, at No. 86 Front street. This cent meeting, at which some thirty-clatives of Mr. Hyde were repre-hat gathering Mr. N. D. Morgan esident; W. F. M. Arny and J. H. Presidents; H. C. Parke and Roger residents; H. C. Parks and Roger ctarles; and Messrs. Parke, Arny, Lyon on Executive Committee to its. Since they assumed the task them the Committee have engaged, and the result is ewildering mass of material. Of all this pains is a sum unt to \$300,000,000, and it is hirty-five people now alive can by t. These are all Americans, and in the Bank of Emeland. It is the fortune left by two brothers to a wer knew anything of his luck. The heir in question, came to on treed, and they are now convices and money to get possession
ormous legacy belonging to
or. This money was left to
la two brothers, Joshua and
who went to ludia when
t, amassed farmense wealth
cestate. Reputs, after all these
arm the liptest claim to be classed
if "Cheruble Brothers." It is
cerotedly attached locach other,
buth of their success in tife to.

r identity, and then march in a Bank of Great Britain. Attempts a former years to gain possession of out failed. This was owing, the sants say, to the fact that these ded up the wrong John Hyde, and a great deal of the for these t relatives of the fact that these ded up the wrong John Hyde, and, besides, put the fact that these ded up the case. Ghancellor Walschellen, and many other prominent the matter a few years ago and until they discovered they were the history of John Hyde, of ancellor Walscovered they were the history of John Hyde, of ancellor Walscovered they were the history of John Hyde, of ancellor Walscovered they were the history of John Hyde, of ancellor Walscovered they were the history of John Hyde, of ancellor Walscover the history of John Hyde family, ow in the hands of the present of it is said many of the nearest a not mentioned in the sees gentlemen were induced to ubject through an advertisement of in the London Time on the 6th. Soon after a meeting of the affect in Bostou, and there were at occasion some 500 members of posed taunity. All their time, is never ended in failure when they ghand. The Hyde family can be eld, back to the reign of Queen hithat of William and Mary. There ally of the same name in England, in no way connected with the arch, who own all this estate, and, in to keep it to themselves.

of the Herald called on Ar. H. C. vening in relation to the subject many tongues at the present mowners are the subject many tongues at the present mowners are the subject many tongues at the present mowners are the subject many tongues at the present mowners are the subject many tongues at the present mowners are the present mowners

nties.

some little difficulty at present in a whole life here; but we will may. These difficulties are not due to a troof and knowledge, but are to the change in the hames of calities and such lifte. Now, there it, for instance, that need to be street, and so in lots of cases in are dealing with. I can settle the usesion in Albany and prove the ohn Hyde, and get besides the emarriages from 1713 to 1734. We at Jonn's children and William's, we the least difficulty in established in the family, but I really took it. But, now that I have gone er; I tell you that I have gone er; I tell you that I have gone er; I tell you that I have so down the shall all send the same report the propose of the principal claimants is under 30. She is represented now in the shall all send the same report them I suppose I shall not up with more of that one gentleman came who may arise, and will, I have no doubt, to soldity. John Hyde, the artist, one of the genuine family, I think in Boston many others. I shrike

A Poisoned Cigar,
on at Grinnell, is, received a clcompanied by the written assurould be found to be of, an uncomfavor. The bride recognized the
that of a rejected suitor, and

the up-grade, they, noticing the decline by the dispatches, think very likely it is a mere dodge of the insiders to get in more of the stock, and so they resolve to hold on to theirs for the present. The next day and the next bring them lower quotations, and them, perhaps on the third or fourth day, they make up their minds to sell, and, as on such a market no one wishes to buy, a sort of panic ensues, and the brokers who have been dunning their cuntomers for more mud ever since the break began ruthlessly sacrifice the weak margin-holders, after which the market railies. Thus, on Thursday afternoon I was convinced that the market would improve next day simply from hearing a large broker remark, as he handed his book of sales to his partner. "It's a perfect suicide," alluding, of course, to realizing customers. Union Consolidated had in that afternoon session tumbled from 46% to 40%, and much of the stock bought between 80 and 90 os margin had been sacrificed, the fact of the Nevada Bank having reduced their loans on the stock from 25 to 20 at 1 n. m. on that day having somewhat accelerated the down grade. In Union at this moment there is no strength, and the man who during the past week has attached balloonshaned placards to his neighbor's skirts, inscribed "Will go up July 4 from Woodward's Gardens—Union," almost deserves to be caged up among the monkeys in said gardens. Lest your readers, in bilisful ignorance of this peripatetic stock, may imagine it is a case of \$10, more or less, fluctuations, suffer me to give them the highest and lowest figures for Union Consolidated for the last twelve months, premising that it is a \$60-foot mine, with 100,000 shares, and, like Mexican, worked through the Ophir Mine:

1878. Highest. Lowest, June 193 400 Colober 193 129 November 193 129 November 193 52 129 November 193 52 129 November 193 53 56 1874 1879.

1894. 53 56 56 574 1894. 53 1894.

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THE CHICAGO

SAN FRANCISCO.

The Franks of the Stock MarketCauses of a Break.

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of the "Last" and the Media. It is a contract to the work of the whole of the work of the Colorida Contract to the work of the West was promised to him when he was a contract to the work of the work

his mind for any length of time bored him to death. For a Prince of German blood, he had an unaccountable repugnance to etiquette. He did not like the half-fellow-well-met, but he hated to be treated as a Roval Highness, and was loath ever to assert his rank. A fatalist in theory and practice, he would have quietly become a pensioner of Bismarck, and I believe indeed that small subsidies had been granted him out of the Guelph fund to clear off some debts of honor. The other debts be did not mind. He had no chattels worth speaking of to be seized, and Louis Napoleon, to oblige him, had kindly suppressed Clichy.

When leaving home for the summer vacation, the prudent provide themselves with Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam in order to treat promptly and effectually sudden attacks of cramp, diarrhea, dysentery, choicers morous, etc.—complaints more or less prevalent everywhere at this season of the vacar.

Their Three-Days' Picnic Brought to a Close.

THE SOCIALISTS.

McGuire, Grottkau, and Davoust Make the Usual Speeches.

Rain-Storm Disperses the Crowd in a Summary Manner.

Yesterday was the last day of the Socialistic Labor party's picuic at Ogden's Grove, which commenced Friday. It was intended to have been the "bir-day," and to assure this an attractive programme had been made out. The Great Western Light-Guard Band had been engaged, the services of various singing societies secured, and last, but not least in the Socialistic mind, was a list of speakers of more or less reputation for entertaining such audiences, yet with it all the closing daywas no better than the opening.

mind, was a list of speakers of more or less reputation for entertaining such audiences, yet with it all the closing day was no better than the opening.

In the forence the stiendance was very small, and confined largely to members of the "Committee on Order" and the polics, who were deadheads, which made the cullook very gloomy, for it must be remembered that the purpose of the affair was to make money rather than the propagation of any of the sticles of faith held by the organizers of the deadheads at the sate, but also at the bar, and, since they were said to aggregate several hundred, this presence was a sourt or functional natural especially since they were simust alone. One of the committeemen, in estimating the expense of the deadheads, which was 'ithout counting their consins, and annis, and their wives, their wives' relatives, and everybod's children, who were also admitted free, sail each member of the committee had been given ten beer checks, which makes it very plain that the receipts were anything else than satisfactery, and increases the probability that as a findical venture the movement was a failure from the first day. Be this as it may, those enjoying the privileges referred to appeared to enjoy themselves, and those who did not did not appear to complain, so everythink was pleasing. Certainly everything was quiet and orderly.

IN THE APPERROON

the attendance began to improve, but in the crowd there were very few familiar faces, and the prospect aband was not encouraging to those who had sought the grove and parted with a quarter in quest of pleasure. A stiff presse was blowing, clouds of dust were being driven in every direction, and, notwithstanding that beer injusting the proposed and the band was playing, there was very little that was enticing to a looker-on. At 2 o'clock there were not to exceed 3,500 persons on the ground, where in ercess of 4,000 persons on the ground, where in ercess of 4,000 persons on the ground, where in ercess of 4,000 persons on the ground and, they appeared to

It was not until \$:30 o'clock that

THE ORATOR OF THE DAY,

"P. J. McGuire, of St. Louis," howed up and
was introduced from the stand to the crowd.
The introduction was of a peculiar character,
and consisted of a patent-soig writer, who
has grown and flourished with Socialism,
coming forward and singing some words he
had adapted to the air of "framp, Tramp,
Tramp," the audience joining somewhat enthusiastically in the chorus. Al soon as the
voice of the poet had died away, McGuire commenced by saying that he was a workingman,
and the class to which he belonged were but poorly understood. He was not a Communist, and
was ready to brand any one who called him such
a liar and infam-us scoundrel, which expression
feit upon his auditors as a wet hanket. It was
not necessary for bim, he continued, to talk
about the rights of workingmen, but he was
there to say that Socialism was not Communism, but that it was the only thing which would
advance the workingmen'sinterest. He wanted
to see a government of workingmen, a
workingman's regime. [Applause.] It was said
that his class were ignorant it was the tault of
the capitalists, and because they had been compelled to work too many hours. [Apolause.]
At this point he pulled off his coat and rallied to

rale. If they were ignorant it was the fault of the capitalists, and because they had been compelled to work too many hours. [Apolause.] At this point he pulled off his coat and rallied to the support of Socialism to cain the sympathy of his auditors, and said he was in favor of trades unions, shorter hours for work, and more pay. They had been deceived and deluded in the past by political quacks, the laiest of whom were the so-cailed Greenbackers, who had been kicked out of the old parties. [Applause.] The workingmen needed to be banded together to the end that they could wear better clothes, and eat better food, and they

CARED NOTHING ABOUT FINANCES.

[Applause.] The eight-hour movement was but the Lexington of the coming revolution in labor. [Applause.] He believed it would go on until capitalists were driven from power. [Applause.] What was capital? It was not the savings of earnings, but the blood sucked, vampirelike, from the working classes. [Applause.] There was too much competition, he said, among the workingmen, and it had gone so far that labor was now on a par with a barrel of pork, and for sale to the highest bidder. This movement was opposed to making labor an article of merchandies, and in the interest of protecting the wives and children of the laborers. Socialism had no fellowship with freelove, but it was the factories of the country which were, by employing our children. breeding the spirit, and threatening to descerate the fireside of the workingmen. Machinery brought in the children and removed the men, and, knowing this to be wrong, the workingmen should stand up for their rights, and never give up until they had conquered. The reason some were standing around idle was that others were doing more work than they ought to, thus not only roboling the industrious of employment, but their families of support. [Applause]. They needed to hand together as the coal men did when they wanted to force prices up, for by no other plan could they so well get their just rights—an increased price for labo

rights—an increased price for labor. As soon as they could get eight hours work they would be man who cannot clearn under his man who cannot clearn the man who cannot clearn the man who cannot clear his man who c

most perfect order was preserved throughout and that there were very few drunken person and no arrests outside of a few pickpocker who can always be found with a crowd.

CURRENT OPINION.

Where the Strate Is.

No, Mr. Lamar, it may not be a "back-down,"
but there is a thundering sight bigger strain on
the breeching tilan there is on the collar, all the

Illinois Riflo-Clubs.

Indianapolis Sessinel (Dem.).

Illinois lewerse than South Carolina in way of riflo-clubs, at is shown by the rollst transactions in Carcago; and now to the time for the South to put in a protection.

All that is I and His Greats—

All that is I and His Greats—

When M. Thurman returns to Ohio, after the adjournment of this extra session, his friends will not be sale to recognise him, except by means of his red bands—s, which is all that is left of his former greats—s.

What the Trouble Is Allowed His Souther in the detective line, a Chicago reporter claims to have found the real murderer of Officer Race.—no other than "Sheeney George" Freeman, but it isn't a hard job to find a murderer in Chicago, where the woods are full of them. The trouble is to secure a conviction.

A Valuable Alty,

Baltimore Gazetti (Dem.).

It was Gen. Sam Cary who dragged the venerable William Allen into the slough of political

despond in Ohio in 1875; and, now that he has formally attached himself to Gen. Ewing's kite, formally attached misself to Gen. Ewing's Rife, the outlook for the Democrats is discouraging. It is observed that, for every inflationist that Cary has ever been able to bring to the Demo-cratic party, he has driven a hard-money man fitto the ranks of the Opposition.

Cleveland Herald (Rep.). Mr. Watterson says that he did not bore Mr. Conking with levitations to dinner; and furthermore adds that the man who said that he thermore adds that the man who said that he bored Mr. Conkiling with said invitations is a soundrel. It has been noted with regret of late that the able head of the great Louisville newspaper has been in a somewhat inflamed condition, and liable to become viouent at the alightest provocation. There is reason to fear that this talented editor is a hot-blooded South-

Rebel Talk from Another Mississippi Paper Meridian (Miss.) Moroury (Dem.).

Jefferson Davis says the children of the unreconstructed women of the South will rise to vindicate the cause; and a dirt-cating journal (Vicksburg Hersid) treats it with a jibe and an indecent jest. We beg the true women of the South—and they are all true, as the great leader said—to let this impolite and indelicate thrust at him and them gounnotized and unpunished,—as it deserves to be,—and continue to raise their children in the way they should go, remembering that

children in the way
ing that

Presdom's battle, one begun,
Bequesthed from bleeding sire to son,
Though often battled, is ever won,

The Only Bond of Democratic Union. Cincinnati Commercial (Ind. Rep.).

The harmony of the Democratic party on the money question appears in the fact that eight-een Democratic Senators have signed a paper een Democratic Senators have signed a paper urging Senator Bavard to withdraw his resignation, and sixteen have declined to sign it. Gen. Ewing's troubles in Ohio are on the money question. His speeches are remarkable for what he doesn't saw. Indeed, the Democratic party seems to be reduced for great principles to the single proposition that in the War between the sections the Southern Confederacy was right. The moment the Democracy advance beyond that they are in confusion.

Ought to Be Grateful. New York Spening Fast (Jad. Rep.).
We should rejoice to know that the next
Presidential election will turn upon new and
real questions rather than old and forced ones.
But, if this is not to be, if the sectional ground But, if this is not to be, if the sectional ground must be fought over again, the Republicans ought to be grateful to the Democrats for leaving affairs in so excellent a situation at the end of the extra session. Nothing could have been better for the Republicans but the complete and annualified surrender of the Democrats. Even that would have been scarcely so good, for it would have taken the sectional question out of the capyass; and the Stalwarts are too greatly

that would have been scarcely so good, for it would have taken the sectional question out of the canvass; and the Stalwarts are too greatly delignted with the revival which the Democrats have prepared for them not to wish to make the most of it.

Neither Tilden Nor Bendricks the Man for the South." The New Orleans Times (Dem.) discusses the political outlook. Premising that the South has reached that stage in political deliberation when, if not prepared to sav what it does want, it is fully prepared to sav what it does not want, the Tones wave: "We have already said that we don't want Mr. Tilden, and this declaration has been so general and s. emphatic as to leave no sort of doubt as to its sincerity. The South is quite in earnest as to Mr. Tilden. The South doesn't want him, and, in our opinion, won't have him. We do not believe that there is a ghost of a chance to elect Mr. Tilden next year, or any other year in which the Southern vote is a matter of consequence. Neither is Mr. Hendricks, a mere popularity-nunter, the man for us."

President Hayes.

Philadelphia Press (Rev.).

It is always a mistake to undervalue an adversary. The Democracy have made, and still make, this blunder with regard to President Hayes. They call him a man of indecision, and sneeringly ridicule him for the weakness. But he is, in fact, a resolute man, as his whole career, military and civil, has proved. As the Executive, he patiently hears, prudently weighs,

sneeringly ridicule him for the weakness. But he is, in fact, a resolute man, as his whole career, military and civil, has proved. As the Executive, he patiently hears, prudently weighs, and cautiously considers everything before deciding a mooted point. But it is the error of a superficial judgment to confound this deliberation with indecision. The President may be considered an undemonstrative man. He fumes little, and bitseters not at all. But the man who cannot discern, under his usually placid exterior; a strong nature, which views with equal unconcern the impatient criticism of friends and the censorious criticism of foes, should take lessons in the study of personal traits. In view of the proofs to the contrary, it is rather singular that the Confederates and their allies should consider President Hayes unable or unwilling to follow whithersoever principle may lead him. If they have but a little longer, they may be fully undersived.

Montgomery Blair on the Democratic Leaders in Congress on the question of the right of the people to exercise suffrage unawed by the military and Executive minions clothed with power over their liberties, is but a repetition of their surrender of the election in 1877. The people will now see the justice of my strictures on that surrender, made at the time. The truth is, that the false position taken by them on the great question of the Union utterly disqualifies them from leadership. Their adversaries persistently press that upon them; and the consequence is, that they either incumber every great question of opular rights which they are called upon to defend with the defense of that false position, or, as in these instances, are driven from the defense of them by the false charge that it involves a renewal of the War, or the assertion of the same principles by which they brought it on."

Southern Love for Jeff Davis.

will be lovingly enshrined, and the sod that, in the instance of things, is soon to conceal for ylew his crumbling mortal remains, plantly them and to their children's steady job. Call this mern between 10 and 11 schook as P. HATDER & CO. Tand 47 Lake st.

THE TREE COMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS IN CALLENGE MONDAY AND TURNING IN COMMODATE CHILDREN'S CHILDREN

prif so clock p. m. during the week, and until 3 p. m.

4 A. S. SiMhs. Booksellers and Stationers, 128

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West Madison st., near Western-av,
ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1

Blue Island-av, corner of Rakaded-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jewsler, Newsdealer, and Fanary
Coods, 730 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

LOUIS W. H. NEERE, Frinting and Advertising
Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 455 East Division
st., between LaSalic and Wells. PERSONAL

A GENTLEMAN OF 26. WITH MODERATE INcome, desires to correspond with a lady not over
23, medium size, with convenial disposition, frreproschable character, and fair education, and who
would like a home in small country town; object, mattrimons. Address, VICTOE RYDBERG, Janesville,
Wile.

POR SALE—BY T. B. BOYD, ROOM 7, 179 MADIson-41.

330.000-6-story and basement brick store, and lot 28

7180 feet: store covers lot, south front, on Lake-41.

811.200 per acre—16-acre block 2 blocks north of
Lake-41. and 3 blocks west of Western-av.; street-care
in the cover of the cover o

on corner of State and Oak-stal; flysi-class neighbor-hood.
\$35 per foot—hots 25x180 or 30x180 on Indians-av. and Prairie-av., between Porty-second and Forty-third-sta-Street-cars in front.
\$5:00-1 bot 25x180, south front, on Taylor-st., between Wood and Lincoln: \$100 down; balance \$100 per year until paid. until paid.

FOR SALE-I WILL SELL MY RESUMBUCE, 1287
Indiana-av., noar Twenty-ninth-st., cheap: location very desirable; house in first-class repair; most of purchase money can run for several years if desired. Inquire of owner on premises.

Inquire of owner on premases.

FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS

Lon Johnson-place at a bargain, for cash, or will sell on the years time, if improved. D. W. POTTER, 110

Desirtors, Room Sales and BRAL ROTATE,

FOR SALE—\$100 WILL BUY A BRAUTIFUL LOT one block from botel as Lagrangs, 7 miles from bleage; 315 down and 85 mentify; cheapest preserve market, and shown free abstract free; railread fare, 0 cents. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSable—st., 100 cm 5. in marks, as now if yes a carract rees; sairced rare, it cents. IRA BROWN, 142 Lasalie-st., Noom 5.

POB SALE—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCtion, Thursday, 1913 10, 1878, as half-nast 3 o'clock, at the north door of the Chamber of Commerce, Chicago, Ill., 29 acres together, or in 5-acre traces. This property is described as the west half of the northeast quarter of See, 24. Town 46. Range 13, and is visuated on the south vide of Fullerton avenue, 30 rods west of the Milwankee & St. Pani Italiroad. The property is owned by a nonresident, and this sale will be positive and without reserve. The terms of sale will be positive and without reserve. The terms of sale will be, one-third cush, and belance is one and two years, interest 8 per cent, and a deport of 10 per cent of amount bid will be, called at time of sale. The abstract of title is now at the office of David Williams 125 South Clark-st. (soom 11, and can be examined either before or are the sale by any one wishing to purchase. JOH W. BUREE, Trustee, Alexandria, Va. W. A. BUTTERS, Auctioneer.

COUNTRY BEAL ESTATE. COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TOR SALE—SIG 500—850 AURE FARM, EVERY agre under hedge fenos and cullivation; one large concrete house, 8 rooms; one frame bouse, 8 rooms; two frame house, 8 rooms; one barn for 200 sheep, one for 20 horses, one for 20 cows, hog barn, and all outbuildings that are needed on first-cless farm; misenfle vind-mill; 60 acres of fine orchard; Chicago & Rock island Railroad has denot on farm; the farm sold 8 years ago for \$42,000 in gold, it is now bester by half, and we offer if for \$18,500; 15 miles north of Peoria, ill.; we only offer 45 for two weeks longer, and if you want a bargain here it is; 400 acres are now rented out at \$3,50 cash see acre; it is surprising that such a bargain here the market one day.

\$500—80 acre farm, 40 acres under fence and cultivation, new frame house of 5 rooms, criss, sheds, etc.; 15 acres timber, balance meadow; 4 miles from Winnemac, Ind., and 80 miles fr m Chicago; the improvements cost over \$1,900. Will take \$500—16 is a bargain.

REAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED—A GOOD FARM IN CENTRAL ILLI-nois: must be good soil. Por such a place I will give clear Chicago property and cash. D. W. POT-TRR, 110 Dearborn. Room 8.

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TO EXCHANGE-\$12,000-A SPLKN191D 16-ROOM

I all modera improvement brick dwelling, barn, and
obt 50:125, on West Side; house cost \$20,000 to build
five years ago; \$4,000 mortgage at 7 per cent; want
lots or a farm for the equity; one of the finest dwellings in city.

100-accr farm, 50 head of cattle, hogs, horses, all
farm implements, crops, etc., all clear; price \$6,000,
only 6 miles from depot, in Missouri, first-class land;
want good dwelling in city or suburbs or stock of
goods.

conly 6 miles from depot, in Missouri, first-class land; want good dwelling in city or suburbs or stock of goods.

\$2,500—Nice stock of drugs for a good piece of land in lows or a small improved farm.

12,007 decres of good land id miles from Houston, Tex.: one of the finest stock ranches in the State; 5,000 acres fine timber; price £25,000; want city or suburban property or any good improved property in country town.

400-acre stock farm, clear; every acre under cultivation: a splendid framed dwelling of 12 rooms, fine harmseles, one unite from denot, in Audrain Country town.

5,000—10 acres, all under cultivation, 100 bearing fruit trees, all kinds of small fruits and shrubbery; 12 room framed dwelling, newly painted and papered fine barn, three blocks from depot, in Aurora, III; want should good in city or country town.

T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR REAL ESTATE A VALUA-ble papert, Model can be seen at real-estate office of GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sis.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, etc., at one-half brobers' rates. D. LAUNDER, etc., at the control of t may be made through it. PRIVIVILLE, 213 Elm-st.

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Monry terrors, at farms and Chicago real estate.

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312.000 BANKING-HOUSE. VAULTS, on the cost 220,000; vanits, \$4.000; Hall burgler sefer, \$1.600; will sell everything, with good-will and business for \$12.000; parties retiring from business cause of sain; the business aested last year \$9,100; it is in city of \$0.00 peools, and no other bank in the place; \$90,000 new on deposit; sometimes ever \$100,000; the best opening for banking business in Illinois. T. B. BUTD, Room 7, 170 Madison-st.

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A LARGE VARIETY OF FIRST-CLASS SECOND-hand vehicles, comprising ane hearly new, sidebar, top wagon Street's springs, several elliptic spring low buggles, soveral side spring business maggles, above our own manifacture, speeding wagons, rockaway, and many others. Good time upw to bug cheap. FENNOYER & CO., 300 to 396 Wabash-sv.

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PARTNER AND ASSISTANT WANTED—WITH SOUTH AND ASSISTANT WANTED—WITH SOUTH AND ASSISTANT WANTED—Call at factory. 14 cough Water-st. Room 2.

Call of Factory, Let South Water-et. Hoom 2.

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TO SELL TEA. COFFEL.

and baking rowder to families; goods guaranteed;
outst free. PROPLE'S TEA CO., Box 501, St. Louis.

CAST GFF OLOTHENG.

A Let Cash Paid For Ladies and bedding. Call
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WANTED—TWO GOOD HARNESS MAKERS FOR the country; a steady job. Call this merning between 10 and 11 celeck as F. HATDER & CO. S. 43 and 47 Lake-st.

WANTED—INMEDIATELY—A FIRST-CLASS mest cook (male or famale) and a man to work in a billiard room. Apply at Clarence House, corner state and Harrison-sta.

Runpleyment Agencies.

Runpleyment Agencies.

WANTED-TO LEAVE MONDAT AND TURNDAY morning 100 railroad laborers for the C. & N. W. Railroad in Minneotis; free fare; 100 men for city and farm work. CHRISTIAN & CO., 288 South Water-st.

WANTED-200 LABORERS FOR C. & N. W. CU. for lows and Minneotis; free fare; 10 farm hands, at J. H. SPERBECK'S, 21 West Ranselph-st.

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WANTED-RELIBLE MEN IN EVERY CITY TO wholesate our harrows and maddlery goods. Address T. Jaw West Vas Baresses.

WANTED-WEN TO SELL NEW ARTICLES; also notices chromes, etc. catalogue free. AMERICAN NOVELTY CO., 186 State-st., up-stairs. WANTED-EXPERIENCED SALESMEN TO SOlicit orders for custom shirts for city and constry. Address wes, Tribuse office.

WANTED-THREE WHITE WAITERS THAT CAN
le North Wells-st; S. G. WANTED-FEMALE MRLP.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL IN A SMALL West Lake st.

WANTED—GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL FUNG general housework: small private family references required. See Kast Chicago-av.

WANTED—GIRL TO ASSIST IN KITCHEN WORK and one to do chamberwork. Apply at G. West Lake-st., Waverly House.

WANTED-PRIST-CLASS LAUNDRESS IN PRI-vate family. Apply at 330 North Lasalis-st. WANTED-IN SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A working house keeper; a destrable and permanent place to the righte person. Call at my office, 180 Late-st. GBO. L. CONGDON.

St. GEO. L. CONGDON.

Maccellaneous.

WANTED-WILL MISS HANNAH GUSTAPSON.

Of Peoris, Ill., call at 346 Indians-st., or any
party knowing her whereabouts address above number? HRNRT GEERNHOOD.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. Book scepers, Clerks, &c.
CITUATION WANTED—A PRACTICAL BOOKNeeper desirous of going to work would accept a
situation at a nominal salary; can give bee of city
rebreaces. Address X 32, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY AN EXPERIENCE by young man as bookkeeper, cashier, or collecto best of references as to character and similar. T Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED—A GOOD MECHANICAL draughternan is open for engagement. Address 12, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.
CITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN SEED OF
COOL SANDIANIES OF German female, help can be
supplied at G. DUSKE'S Office, 196 Milwankee-ar. TO RENT-HOUSES.

TO RENT THERE STORE AND BASEMENT BRICE MISS. 1046 Michigas av. Brick bers, as Christure, furnace, sur no. C. G. HAMILTON, 126 Christ TO RENT-PURNISHED BROWN STONE-PRONT house, delightfully located on North Side, for the board of two adults. Address W 75, Tribune cities.

To REST—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, ROOM 16, 50
LaSalie-st.: SOUTH STDE.

Pé Vincennes-av., S-story and basement stone front.
171 Calumet-av., S-story and basement stone front.
1812 and 1824 Wabah-av., 29-story and basement
stone front.
186 Twenty-fifth-st., 3-story and basement brick, \$30.

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50 Twenty-fourth-st., 3-story and basement brick, \$30. 50 Twenty fourth-st., 3-story and basement brick, SM. STAR Prairie-av., 2-story frame, modern improvements, large yard and barn.

1273 Indians-av., 2-story frame, suitable for two families.

Rooms for families, 112 and 114 Cottage Grove-av., 57.50 to \$10.

530 and 532 Carroll-av., 2-story and bases 530 and 532 Carroll-av., 2-story and basement stone, 530.

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333 Parkova, 2-story and basement bring, 530.

334 Parkova, 2-story and basement brick, 537,50.

335 Parkova, 2-story and basement brick, 537,50.

336 Parkova, 2-story and basement brick, 537,50.

337 North Western-av., near Hubbard-ax., 2-story and basement brick, near Hubbard-ax., 2-story and basement brick, near Hubbard-ax., 2-story and basement brick, near north-ax and steam care, 518.

340 Parkova, 2-story frame, 518.

340 Parkova, 350 Parkova, 350

Pine.

90 Huron st., first floor and basement.
STORES. 187, 180, and 101 Cottage Grove-sv., corner Tuestxth-st., fronting on Cottage Grove and bouth

169 Archer-av. 14 North Canal-st. 398 Larrabee-st. 306 North Weis-st.

wood, near the Normal School and depot.

TO RENT.-ROOMS.

West Side.

To RENT.-THEE ROUMS AT 281 WEST MADISON, 222 West Madison-st., in good order. Rent low. W.H.THOMP.

SON, 222 West Madison-st.

TO RENT.-SS PER MONTH, SIX LARGE ROUMS.

19 Fillmore-st. Inquire at 505 Western-sy.

Somety Side.

TO RENT.-ROOMS, FURNISHED OR NOT, WITR or without board. 25 Twenty-fith-st. Haferense exchanged.

TO RENT.-STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT-FOUR ROOMS SUITABLE FOR DOC-tors offices, as North Clark-st., second floor. In-guire in store 300 Milwaukee-av. BOARDING AND LODGING,

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TOS WABASH-AV. -TWO NICE LARGE BOOMS WITH closets, furnished; with or without board.

North Blace.

North Blace.

North Clark-St. FOURTH DOOR FROM the britige-Rive-class board 54 to 58 per vent, with use of plano. Day board, \$3,50.

BROWN'S HOTEL, 276 STATE-ST. -FURNISHED Prooms without board, \$1,50 to 50; day board, \$2,50, rooms without board, \$1,50 to 50; day board, \$2,50, rooms without board, \$1,50 to 50; day board, \$2,50, rooms without board, \$1,50 to \$2,00; per week, from 56 to \$10; also, furnished from sensed without board.

LOTEL BRUNSWICK—WABASH-AV. CORNER BLOWS, furnished throughout, and is seen open for the reception of guests. The table at Hotel Brunswick will be sapt at its usual high steadard. Frices reduced to saft the times. Now is the time to logate at reduced to saft the times. Now is the time to logate at reduced to saft the times. Now is the time to logate at reduced to saft the times. Now is the time to logate at reduced to saft the times to logate at reduced to saft the times. So to 57 per week.

RESCRILLANDOUS. TO STATE-ST. RIGHT UP-posite Painner House.—Boom and based \$1,50 per day; \$5 to 57 per week.

RESCRILLANDOUS.

WINDOOR ROUSE, TO STATE-ST., RIGHT UP-posite Painner House.—Boom and based \$1,50 per day; \$5 to 57 per week.

MONTREAL CASH POR TWO STATE-ST. RIGHT UP-posite Painner House.—Boom and streams. Feekers. A WTS. Advances made. Uncaseptionable references.

WINDOOR ROUSE, TO STATE-ST., RIGHT OF ments do correspondence from alerchasts, Brekers. A WTS. Advances made. Uncaseptionable references.

OUIST HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONFINE-20 sents being connected with the Philadelphia of more than an entitle statement. The sent and intended to decree; loving House are transferences and the sent and intended to decree; loving House are transferences are the sent and intended to decree; loving House are transferences and the sent and intended to decree; loving House are transferences and the sent and intended to decree; loving House are transferences and the sent and t

FOUND—A RED AND WHITE COW, JULT & OF I North LaSaile at. The woner can have it by proying reoperty and paying charges. Call effect 7 p. m. called Tontario-st. basement.

Lost—ABOUT 11 O'CLOCK TESTERDAY, GOING from the corner of late and Dearborn to State, to Lasaile, as South Water, and to Lake-st. bridge, a pockstook with \$70, some small change, and car tidges; my small by written inside; a liberal reward will be paid for its return to 25. Metropolitan Riock, or 77 Perfective to 25. Metropolitan Riock, or 75 Perfective to 25. Metropolitan Rioc

tion of the grass configuration. The reorganization was thorough, and Mr. Branza, who was subsequently placed in charge of the reformed force, has proved entirely worthy the

confidence then reposed in bim. The re-moval of Chief BENNER on the filmsy pratext

assigned by the Mayor is an insult, not only to those difficens who put their hands in their pockets and draw forth the money

to pay for the reorganization of the force he convolled so efficiently, but to every citizen

who feels the smallest interest in the welfare

of Chicago. As we write a fierce gale blows from the southwest, precisely such a gale as that of Oct. 9, 1871, which swept the

devouring flames over the devoted city.

Who doubte, in the event of a great fire

gaining headway to-day, that the affrighted Mayor would call back to the command of the Fire Department Mart Branca? It is a shame that the safety of hundreds of mill-

ions of dollars in property, and the vast in-terests of commerce, should be placed in jeopardy, even for a moment, by the pas-

sionate temper or the abourd ambition one man clothed in a little brief authority.

EGYPT AND HER RULERS.

The demands of France, England, and Germany, acquiesced in by Austria and Italy, have been approved by the Sultan and have at last resulted in the retirement of the Khedive, and in the succession of his eldest son, Monagan Trevra, to the throne of Egypt. The late Khedive, Lawam, accorded

the throne in January, 1863. He was the

of the upward ALL, who was appointed believed MERRERE ALL, who was appointed to 1811.

Governor of Egypt in 1806, and who, in 1812, made himself absolute master of the country by force of arms. This action of Mensuer ALI was recognized by the Ports, and guaranteed by the five great European Powers in 1841, and the succession to the Egyptian throne was at the same time established

under the same rules as those to the throne

of Turkey. The title given to Menuser Am and to his immediate successors was Vicercy, but by a firman of the Sultan in

1866 this title was changed to "Khedive-el-Misr," or King of Egypt, and the ruler of

Egypt has since been known as the Khedive.

the same firman, and in consideratio

additional tribute to be paid by the Khedive,

from father to son, instead of, as required by

rankish law, to the eldest heir. By sub-sequent firman, issued in June, 1873, the Sultan granted to the Khedive the right to make treaties and maintain armies which he had previously withheld, and since then the Khedive has held the rank of an absolute

Although the different members of the

MERENET ALL dynasty have doubtless in-flicted many evils upon the country, yet they

have done far more for the development of

both the country and people under their

sway than have the rulers of any other Mo

overeign.

Turkish law, to the eldest heir. By a st

## The Tribune

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WASHINGTON D. C.—1910 F street.

of Emerson's Megatherian Minstrola. Haverly's Theatre. orn street, corner of Mosree. Chicago Church Choir Company.

Hamilin's Theatre. Tarii sireet, opposite the Court-Rouse, at of Holmes Grover, Jr. "The Fatal B

MONDAY, JULY -7, 1879.

The bank of R. GARDNES & Co., at Chamsign, Ill., which passed the panie of 1878 good shape, went down on Saturday under clear skies and without a signal of distress. The unsecured liabilities amount to \$50,000, and the money is understood to have been lost in handling grain.

It is a matter of some speculation in Lon-lon and Paris whether Prince Jenous Na-POLEON and his sons will attend the funeral of the Prince Imperial, and the weight of opinion seems to be that the Republicanism of the heir-apparent to the Bonapartist pre-tensions will not stand in the way of paying such a tribute of respect to the memory of the dead Prince. The desire of Gen. Casstrong that he has asked to be placed on the settred list in order that there may be no ch of propriety in attending the ob-

ALANSON WORK died yesterday at his ho in Hartford, Conn., at the age of 80. He was one of the old original Illinois Abolitionists, moving to this State in 1835, and later on was engaged in the dangerons business of analyting slaves to gain their freedom by bringing them across the Musicsippi River from Missouri into Illinois. Being caught on Missouri soil with two co-laborers in the cause of liberty, Work and his friends were tried, convicted, and sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment at Jefferson City Penientiary, from which the former was par-doned, after serving three years and a half, on condition that he return and settle in Connecticut. The latter thirty years of his cept by the few surviving anti-slavery agiears comparatively unknown.

There is good reason to believe that "Long" Jones and his friends will make no turther effort to displace United States Marshal Hillpaup in order to make room for the elongated politician who claims his re-ward for the service he rendered in the election of Logan. This reason is found in the fact that the United States Marshal, owing to the failure of Congress to appropriate, sannot draw his pay or Government fees until the Congressional omission has been supplied. "Long" Jones is a great patriot and a devoted servant in the house of the epublican party, but he does not carry his evotion to the extent of serving his country or his party without compensation, nor even when the pay is doubtful. Marshal HILDRUP can consequently rest easy in the assurance that "Long" Jones will make no effort to displace him till after Congress shall ap-propriate his pay.

The seventy-two-hour demonstrat the Socialists ended yesterday in a general condition of unpleasant dampness, the result of a deluge of rain which stopped the speechmaking and sent the picnickers home soak-ing wet. It was at no time a great affair, either ing wet. It was at no time a great altarr, either in the numbers participating or the attention it attracted, and beyond the rest and recreation afforded the small number of workingmen who availed themselves of three consecutive holidays it is not easy to see wherein the demonstration has done anybody any great amount of good. If we take as a criterion the number from the number of mechanics and laborers who marched in the procession, attended the picnic, and latended to the speeches, it does not appear that the workingmen of Chicago are quite ady to join ch masse in the eight-hour movement, for certainly only a very small proportion of them have identified themselves actively with the Socialist proceedings of the past three days.

A number of citizens unite in a card which we print this morning calling for a thorough ing of the case of Henry Scare, who was siffing of the case of Hanar Scarz, who was on the evening of the Fourth of July shot and killed by some unknown person, presumably by some reckless boy who was "celebrating" the national anniversary by firing a loaded revolver. This murder, as well as the other fatalities and casualties arising from a similar cause last Friday, lies directly at the door of the Police Department, and the blood of the poor lad who was shot through the bead will be found on the hands of the Mayor himself unless he can make it appear that he bead will be found on the hands of the Mayor himself unless he can make it appear that he intended something more than more bombats when he issued the order of July 3 directing the police to prohibit the firing of guns and pistols within the city limits. That order was absolutely ignored by the police, when its execution would have saved the life of this murdered boy. Was it an understood thing between the Mayor and the Police Superintendent that the order be ignored? or was the Mayor so deeply engrossed in his assault on the efficiency of the Fire Department that he took no interest in seeing whether the order was enforced or not? Probably the latter appropriation would be the nearest correct, num the police were quite are usable in pay any settal they were not expected to issued until after to an order which was not laid in a stock of toy a lads of the city had ridge.

The feeling among the G of Fire-Marshal Business found exp. resternsy afternoon in a well-attended in meeting at the North Side Turner-Hal thong the names of the gentlemen who Among the names of the gentlemen was were present and participated in the pro-ceedings will be recognized those of many Germans of wealth and prominence, and of Democrats and Republicans in about equal numbers—citizens who feel the hasty and uncalled-for action of the Mayor to have been an insult to the nationality which has always felt a peculiar pride in the distinction achieved by Marr Brinner, as well as a blow at their interests as property-owners. The resolutions adopted at this meeting would if circulated, receive the almost unanimous assent of the people of Chicago, regardless of politics or nationality, since they recite of politics or nationality, since they recite briefly the undisputed facts in the case, viz.: that Fire-Marshal BERNER "has performed the duties of his office to the entire satisfaction of all our citizens"; that property-own-ers and insurers believe that property is "best protected with Marr Brann at the

head of the Fire Department"; and that the Mayor is earnestly desired to "reconsider his removal and reappoint him to his position." If Mr. Harrison means to do what he promised, to be "Mayor of the entire city," he will heed this earnest and respectful re quest and restore MATT BENNER to the head of the Fire Department. There is nothing he could possibly do as Mayor of Chicago that would gratify so large a number of the people of this city. THE WHEAT DEAL

The wheat-deal in this city, which some people think is closed, and others do not, is probably the largest operation of the kind ever witnessed. There is good reason to selieve that the June deal, gigantic in itself, was only a continuation of the big invest-ment made by James Kunne in wheat the closing months of last year. There is also little reason to doubt that the operation has attained a much greater magnitude than was originally intended by the great California The price of wheat ruled very low las

autumn. The fact of a big crop in the United States, estimated by the Agricultural Bureau at 425,000,000 bushels, caused first nolders to market their wheat very freely, and the big supplies pressing upon buyer encouraged them to insist on lower prices They were aided by the speculative operato known as bears, many of whom thought the market here would decline to about 60 cents per bushel, or one cent per pound, and hastened to make money by selling short. The result was an almost continuous droop m prices till our market touched 77 cents on Oct. 10. Then a local combination took hold of it, and caused a reaction to 81 cents by the close of the month. During this time Mr. KEENE was studying the situation, with the aid of prominent mer n New York, and decided on making an inrestment. He bought some five to six millon bushels in this market, mostly at 80@85 ents, which was the range of prices during lovember and December, and is believed to have intended to carry it till spring, and ship at low freight rates near the opening of avigation. He practically owned or conrolled all the wheat in this city during the winter; but there was a widespread fear that he was "only playing with it," and or the day when he would unload, and the grain to be moved out others "on its merits." Still, he market ruled much higher than was exected, and the better prices induced very arge shipments from the farm, while ship-pers Eastward contented themselves by andling the relatively cheap lower grades The result was a glut of No. 2 in our ware ouses, which made many think that curren notations could not be sustained, and they held aloof from the deal, leaving the market very slow one, while KEENE and his agents maintained a profound silence in regard to their acts and intentions. The quiet was broken March 7 by the receipt of the well-remembered order (whether genuine or not is still a disputed point with some) under which ARCHIE FISHER, KRENE'S broker, sold out 2,300,000 bushels in a few hours; the price for April delivery declining from 93 to 864 cents during the process. The wheat was repurchased by noon the next day, which caused a partial reaction; but the market was "stupid" for a long time afterwards, as many people refused to believe that Keene continued to own any large quantity of wheat, and the great majority enterained grave doubts in regard to the situation. It appears probable that about this time Kerne formed the design of much exending his original programme, the popular aind being in favor of selling, while reports from Europe indicated an increased demand for our available surplus, and it appeared cobable that our receipts during the spring onths would be light, the stocks in farmers' ands being reduced to a low point by the imprecedentedly active movement of earlier onths. The party to whom it is suppose the conduct of the deal was committed, after the episode of March, bought the astonishing quantity of eleven millions bushels, to be delivered during May and June. Most of this was sold at 90@95 or by men who did not own a grain of wheat at the time of sale, but expected to be able to buy it for less before the time owns to de-liver the property. Our receipts were not so large as expected by the shorts, and the market advanced as they tried to fill in. The

which these outstanding contracts must be settled will be fixed by the Committee of The men who were unwise enough to sell the property of other people at prices below those which the other people aforebelow those which the other people afore-said were willing to accept have been heavy losers by the operation. They are "out" collectively to the amount of more than a million dollars. But it by no means follows that the other side has made so much money, or will have made any profit at all by time they have done with it. The operating expenses are large, including brokers' fees, storage, insurance, and telegraphing, with interest on the money employed. This will absorb a large part of the nominal profit; and there is a large quantity of wheat yet on hand to be sold to the consumers at prices which are at present undetermined. The most recent

price touched \$1.00 on May 22; the month

of June opened with the market at \$1.00, and closed at \$1.07. About seven million

bushels, or two-thirds of the whole, was cov-

ered during the last week in the month at

\$1.04@1.07; and some quarter of a million

ashels was left undelivered. The price at

run a dapperous risk in retaining the property so long, right up to the forward edge of

another harvest, which might have proved to them a "ragged edge" indeed.

In this point, however, the commercial public have comparatively diale direct inter-est; although it involves the question of how much shall be paid for the treadstuffs con-sumed during the next few weeks or months. It matters not to them whether KEENE be a gainer or loser by the operation. But a good gainer or loser by the operation. But a good many among them are vitally essecuted with the maswer to the question. It is the deal to be contained in July? There are not a few wao fear that Krenz has got fully as strong a hold upon the market for this month's delivery as he had for supen and a month's delivery as he had for Juces, and a great many who usually teaded in small are holding entirely aloof, regarding the point as exceedingly doubtful. If the the price of No. 2 wheat in this market went; dive days hence may be much above the highest point thus far attained since the last harvest.

THE COUNCIL'S DUTY IN THE BENNER Impulsive men are not always stabborn, and stubborn men are not always impulsive; but Mayor Hanarson, judging from his owatalk to reporters and others, is both impulsive and stubborn. Neither of these qualities is specially adapted to a responsible official career, and the union of the two sufficiently accounts for Mr. Hannison's troubles. The removal of Bennes bears the stamp of impulsiveness. There was no premonition of such action; the Mayor does not seem it have advised with the underwriters and large owners of buildings and goods, who are mainly interested; and, after requesting Benner's resignation, the latter's respectful reply that he would give the request immedi-ate consideration was followed by an instantaneous, summary, and ill-natured dismissal That was impulsive. Since then Mr. Hann-son has had abundant evidence that his action in the matter was hasty and ill-advised and he can scarcely avoid admitting a much to himself. If he has had any assur-ances of approval, they have come from a set of small politicians who hope to curry favor with him or expect to bedefit in some way from the serious dissension which this re-moval has produced. The insurance men, the property-owners, and business men are almost unanimous in regarding and pro-nouncing the removal of Banners a serious menace to the best interests of the city. Most of these citizens have no personal quaintance with Bennez, and do not care a copper whether he is a Republican or Demoerat (whichever he is), but only know that e has given Chicago the protection of proba bly the best Fire Department in the world, that large sums of money have thus been saved to them in insurance rates and in taxes, and that no personal dispute over a comparatively trifling matter of official dignity should e permitted to deprive the public service of se excellent an officer. If Mayor Harrison were not stubborn he would acknowledge that he had made a mistake and would earn the respect of the best people of the community by sending BENNER's name into the Council to-night for reinstatement; the nomination would be unanimously approved, and Mayor HARRISON would stand better before the comnunity than he ever has before.

There is no likelihood, however, that the Mayor will take this rational, straightfor-ward course, and it will be the duty of the Council to take the initiatory in the restors tion of Bevere to the position from which he has been so unjustly deposed. It will not be possible for the Council, under the law, to dispose of the case to-night, but it can, ought to, and probably will call a duction of a resolution for the special meeting will properly open up the case for dis cussion, and the contradictory and malicious position taken by the Mayor should be fully exposed. His pretense of an economical purpose should be probed to the core. It should be ascertained whether a reduction of \$5,000 or \$6,000 could not be attained by a dismissal of some of the Mayor's useless nenchmen and a curtailment in some of the ornamental departments of the City Govern-ment, rather than by asking a "voluntary" ion of 5 per cent of pay from the most important Department of the city service. The firemen actualy receive but about \$69 a nonth after realizing on their scrip; the pay is about the same as that earned by an ordinary teamster, who has regular hours, and takes no risk of life and limb every day; these men should not have been required to remit any of this compensation until every other means for reduction had been exhausted. Let the Council inquire whether the Mayor had made every possible reduction in the less important branches of the service. Let them also consider whether BENNER was right or wrong in refusing to use his position to bulldoze the firemen into a surrender of part of their pay, when the Mayor declined to take the responsibility and asked for coluntary action. Let them take into account the spiteful motives that influenced the Mayor because BENNER did not tender him his resignation at the beginning of the present Administration, and because Benner has since refused to do a dirty piece of work. Finally let them beed the public sentiment as to the merits of the case, and the public welfare as affected by so radical change in the control of the Fire Department. Consideration of the case in the light of these conditions will, if bonestly and diligently pursued, lead to BENNER's reinstates an almost unanimous vote at the earliest

moment possible. DEMOCRATIC INGRATITUDE. Congress adjourned in time to enable nearly every member to return to his home before the Fourth of July. That day was public holiday and peculiarly suited to popu-lar demonstrations. Yet we have failed to read any account of enthusiastic reception tendered to the Democratic "last-ditchers, who dragged out the extra session in alleged struggle for the protection of the people against military despotism. We have heard of no torohlight processions or other manifestations of popular gratitude for this manifestations of popular gratitude for this devotion of Democratic Congressmen to the cause of liberty. No case has been reported in which any Democratic Senator or member has been carried upon the shoulders of men who could not restrain this physical demonstration of their admiration. So far as we know, the horses have not been detached from any carriages hearing Democratic from any carriages hearing the first from any carriages heari as we know, the horses have not been de-tached from any carriages bearing Demo-cratic Congressmen to their homes in order to allow an enthusiastic populace to haul the vehicles so fortunate in the possession of such precious loads. Note of the fire-crackers that were so numerous on the late Fourth, not one of the rockets sent up into the air, not a single Roman candle, not the boom of a cannon, not even the fizzle of a equib, has been credited to the glorification of these Democratic defenders of American

freedom.

There is something wrong about Have the American people grown so hope-

as to refuse all acknowledgment of such dis-interested and self-sacrificing devotion to the cause as the Democratic Congressmen have shown? Has the military despot who occupies the White House gained such control over the people that they dare not encounter the impending wrath, which com-mands one soldier to 700 square miles and every 40,000 voters, or thereabouts? Are there Democrats with souls so dead as never to themselves have said that their representative men should be rewarded with tangible evidences of popular approval? What are we coming to? Didn't the Democrats in Congress actually threaten to s'arve out the Government rather than submit longer o that terrible heal of despotism party out this threat to the extent of depriv ing the unoffending United States Marshale of their pay as fited by law? Isn't such he role conduct as this deserving of any recognition? What did the Democrats of the country expect! Did they imagine that their Congressional salaries? This is too much, and the palpable indifference of the Democratic masses is but another evidence of the proverbia ingratitude of Republics. of the proverbin' ingratitude of Republica.

Gen. Character, one of the most uncompromising of the Confederate "last-ditchers," is reported as earing since he returned home that he found he people a good deal more interested in cavassing the probable yield of the cotion crop than in bewalling the failure to repeal the Election law. This is terrible. When the Democratic masses cease to enthus over the prospect of free frauds and unestricted violence at elections, and when they refuse to mourn over the failure to attain this boon, there is reason to believe that the Democratic court it decorry is to believe that the Democratic coprit decor-State-sovereignty agitation, backed by the Rebel yell, no longer fires the Democratic heart, there is reason to apprehend that the party will lie down supinely under the op-pression of the Central Government at Washington, When Democratic repeaters and roughs in the large cities of the North and the Confederate bulldozers and ballot box stuffers of the South cannot be guaraneed immunity from the supervision of the General Government, and when this frightful condition of things fails to excite any revolutionary demonstrations among the party masses, there is an evidence that the spirit has been crushed out of the Democrats by the tyminy of President Harrs and his minions, and that the hope of Democratic success has been blighted. No one who remembers the burning words of the Democratic leaders at the opening of the extra session would have believed, without this palpable demonstration of Democratic callousiess, that the party could be-come so reconsided to the prevailing tyranny of the time. The Democrats have become actually so cowed that they are not even grateful for the punishment that has been visited upon the United States Marshals, nor for the expenditure by reason of the extra session of Coagress of four or five times as

hammedan country. Upon the advent to power of MEREMET ALL, Egypt was controlled by the Mamelukes. Of these, there were twenty-four Chiefs, or Boys, each the Governor of a province. The Turkish Pasha, placed by the Sultan over them, was unable much public money as the pay of the Martrol them, and their government was solely shals would have consumed. All this is un-reasonable and humiliating beyond expresin accordance with the caprice of each. The Mamelukes were destroyed in 1811 by Mzion and between one was be reign cleared the country of robbers, from Abyssinia to the mouths of the Nile, intro-THE WAYOR AND THE PIRE OF 10 There is an adage to the effect, that lighting does not strike twice in the same place duced the cultivation of eotion, sugar, and indigo, and established a system of national education. Each of his successors has en-But who knows whether this is in fact t may be observed that the proprietor who leavored to civilize the people and to de house has been shattered and burned to the ground by a bolt from Heaven does not omit velop the resources of the country. To Is the precaution of placing upon the structure which rises in its place a lightning rod! nance of the African slave trade as far south Nabody, we venture to say, who witne great extent, the construction of the Sucr Canal. It may very justly be said that under the Chicago fire of 1871, has quite forgotter that event. Is there a man of means in the their different reigns Egypt has been mor rehabilitated city who does not tremble with n accord with European civilization apprehension every time a great gale sweeps any other country owing allegiance up from the southwest? If there is such a Sultan, and that until recently no other Mohammedan population has been so little one, we do not happen to know him inti-mately. If we forget that on the morning of the 10th of October, 1871, Chicago was a heap of ashes, and that a hundred thouoppressed. The primary cause for the deposition of Is-MAIL as Khedive has been the public debt of sand of its citizens had not a roof to cover Egypt and the default in the payment of the them nor a crust of bread to satexorbitant interest exacted by its holders. This debt was commenced soon after the sfy the cravings of hunger, another kerosene lamp may be kicked over and Chicago may again be laid in ruins. I' there be in Chicago a man out of whose mind all recollection of the flames of 1871 has passed, that man is certainly Mr. Carren H. HARRISON. It is safe to say that the fire

to the people of Chicago than the late sum

expense of the Fire Department by cutting

a percentage off the pay of its member He requested the Marshal to subm the question to the voluntary a tion of the men. The Marshal d

submit the question, and the men de

own pay. That they would so vote was

foregone conclusion. What the Mayor reall, desired was that the Marshal should use the

to submission to the will of the Chief Execu-tive, so that the credit of the retrenchmen might accrue to Mr. Harrison, while the odium of it would rest upon Mr. BENNER

ganization of one of the most important, it

he will have a quarrel with the people on his hands beside which the *pretended* quarrel with BENNER will sink into insignific

The Fire Department of the City of Chicago, as it existed prior to the removal of its late Chief, is not wholly

lower of his office to coerce his subord

Crimean war, and is now over \$400,000,000. About four years since the Khedive found it impracticable to continue the payment of the interest demanded on this enormous sum, and, at the solicitation of English bond-holders, the British Government in 1875 of eight years ago was not a greater surprise sent Mr. Cave, a member of Parliament, to Egypt, to aid in reforming its finances. In mary removal of Fire-Marshal BENNER. One of two things is certainly true: either the subsequent year Messrs. Gosones and Jounnar visited Egypt as the representatives BENNER's removal was an act of passionate banks or it was an act of partisan expe-diency for the commission of which the pre-text was deliberately framed and coolly seized. What is the Mayor's quarrel with of the English and French bondholders to confer with the Khedive on the same subject. These three gentlemen concurred i their recommendations, and the plans pro-posed by the two latter for the conversion of the debt and the reduction of the interest were approved by the Khedive in the latter BENNER? When analyzed, it is no honest quarrel. The Mayor desired to reduce the part of 1876. The years 1876, "77, and '78 were, however, not productive. The over flows of the Nile were comparatively small, and the crops were largely reduced. The income of the country was therefore insufficient to meet even the new arrangement. Pressed by his financial difficulties, the Khedive consented to appoint a Ministry after European models, of which Mr. RIVKES WILSON, designated by the British Government, was to be the Minister of Finance, and M. DE BLIONIERES, by the French Govern-ment, the Minister of Public Works. By the same decree which appointed these Ministers The Marshal declined the hint, acting upon the letter of the Mayor's instructions, and finds that his official head is off. The conclusion is irresistible that the action of the Mayor was either that of a passionate official he consented to deprive himself of a part of his antocratic powers. In the efforts of this Ministry to procure money, at any sacrifice to the country, for the bondholders, the Khedive soon ascertained that a large portion of the Egyptian population were being, and indeed had actually been, reduced to starvation. He therefore dismissed them from their positions, and again took the matter in or a designing politician. A week ago Mr. Harrson declared that he con-templated resignation on the ground that he was pestered nearly to death by of-fice seekers. He has not resigned, but, instead, takes the first step towards a reor-

ganization of one of the most important, it not the most important, of all the Departments of the City Government. It is known that Mr. Benner is not a politician, and that political considerations have never entered into the conduct of the Fire Department under his administration. Does Mr. Hannson design to make a political machine of the Fire Department to satisfy the importantities of Democratic ward bummers? If he does so design, and carries out the design, he will have a married with the meaning on his of the foreign Ministers but agreed to guan antee in full the pledges made by the Khe-dive for the full payment of both the debt and its interest.

This bold action of the Khedive met with violent opposition from the French and English bondholders. At their solicitation a demand was made upon the Sultan by their Governments for his immediate deposition, and, although the consent of the Sultan was additional and within Government was additional and within Government. obtained, yet neither Government pressed the matter further at that time. Mesara. Wilson and Da Bladsieres were not re-turned to Egypt, and both Governments seemed willing to await the result of the Khedive's pledges. Subsequently, the con-sent of the Sultan to the Khedive's deposithe removal of its late Chief, is not wholly the creation of the municipal authorities. Certain citizens of Chicago, merchants and property-holders, imported, at their ex-pense, a distinguished man to reorganize and place it upon a sound footing. Those gentle-man had not forgotten the fire of 1871, and they proposed, if possible, to avert a repetition was withdrawn. The action thus taken by the French Government in the interest of its citizens who were creditors of Egypt was in accordance with its principles. On the other hand, the English Government recognizes no such principle. If an Englishman

his own hands. This action met with the unanimous approbation of the Egyptian peo-ple, who not only approved of the dismissal

nvests money in foreign securities his Gov eroment considers that he takes all It does not trouble itself with the se of his investments. The real reason for the participation of the English Government with that of France was that it was unwilling any other country should take a leading part in Egyptian affairs. It has allow been ascertained that the British Government did not in reality desire the deposition of Issuan. Khedive, and that not only was the assent of the Sultan withdrawn in accordance with its secret intrigues at Constantinople and Cairo, but that it hoped to prevent the French from taking further action in the matter. The discovery of this excited much indignation in France, and alcountries was in danger of being seriously impaired, yet it is probable that the intrigues of England would have been successful if the recent appearance of Germany in Egyp-tian affairs had not taken both England and France by surprise, and forced both to ex-treme measures in order to regain their sacend-ency. In order to take the lead of Germany, both renewed, in the most emphatic manner, their demand for the deposition of Intart. and, in accordance with this demand, the Sultan with much reluctance yielded a prem-

ised assent.
The present Khedive, Monagen Tiwen is 28 years old. It is probable that the credis 28 years old. It is probable that the creditors of the country suppose his youth will make him more plient and tractable in their interests than his father Insamproved to be. The European Governments will no doubt force upon him a Government made up exclusively of Europeans, and that it will be conducted in such manner as to squeeze from the population of Egypt every available cent. outlook is evidently not favorable for the Egyptians, and it is doubtful if the quiet which has existed for so many years in Egypt will be of much longer continuance.

At a slaughter-house in West Son Mass., on Tuesday, as HENNY WHITE was lead ing a bull late the slaughter-house the around its horus became loosened, and the mel caught Warrs is the abdomes with or The extra session was the slanghter-house, Mr. HAYBS was the bull.

The Rev. J. A. NASH refuses to at Greenback nomination for Superintendent of In-struction in Iowa. He is not of their color.— New York Times. No, he is a horse—we mean a NASE-of quite mother color.

The New York Times complains that, since the elevated raffronds came in, "the city has fallen into the hands of King Stork" in the matter of transit. It means of King Stock—Watered

Miss MARY ANDERSON has a new play entitled "For Sybil's Sake."-Ez. The best thing for Sybil's ache, if it is of the ordinary variety, is a ittle old brandy or some blackberry cordial.

"The Punjab, a new scarf for wentlemen," is extensively advertised. "Punjab" is evidently unisprint for Pin-jab. SUNDAY REVERIES.

There's a land that is fairer than day, And by faith we can see it afar.

In the aweet by-and-by
We shall meet on that beautiful shore,
In the aweet by-and-by
With Presidents' sons gone before. tall, gaunt woman came into THE TRE

une office a few days ago, and, obtaining an interview with the editor, said to him, "I s'pose you have often noticed how curious dreams are. Almost always whenever there is a steamboat collision. or when a man dies, or some one rumbles ov. Ningara Falls, or something, it is suddenly di-covered that just at that moment, or shortly before it, some one somewhere had a drawn in which a the essential features of the scene were striking. the essential features of the scene were strikingly reproduced. Now that makes very interesting reading, doesn't it? Well, now I am com'ng right down to business. I believe that I have had more experience in dreams than the next woman, no matter who she is. My daughter can tell you how many singular dreams I have had, and how they have always come true. What I want you to do is to engage me as The Tampune's Special Commissioner for Dreams. Whenever anything of importance happens I'll have a dream upon the subject imprediately, and write it out as soon as I have washed up the breakfast things, and I will send my little boy down to the office with it. Or perhaps, if you think I had better, I can take a nap after dinner and write up my dream them, so that it will be in time for next morning's paper. Don't you dinner and write up my dream then, so that it will be in time for next morning's puper. Don't you see the advantages of this system? You will always be able to rely upon having your dreams, the very best dreams that the market can aford, and that will save you hunting through the exchanges, and maybe getting scooped by the evening papers. My dreams, too, will be exclusive,—I won't let anybody know about 'em except my darafter or some one I can trust, so that you will have a witness to substantiate the singular occurrences. And as for the terms, I will make them very reasonable; what do you say to \$2 for single dreams. And as for the terms, I will make them very rea-sonable; what do you say to \$2 for single dreams, and where you take a quantity a reduction.—say \$18 a dozen? If you like my saggestion, just write me out my credentials to say that I have been ap-pointed a Trisuws See cial Commissioner for Dreams, and I'll start in right at once." The edit-or explained to her that he had just engaged in

issed her with a pitying smile. A man residing on the West Side recent read in Tain Thinnian about the accident at Nisga Falls to a woman who was spending the hone moon there with her husband, and who fell over the precipice with great success. He is a married of himself, —was married eleven years ago to a won himself,—was married eleven years ago to a woman four years his senior,—and, after reading the para graph in question, his eyes grewgery large am dreamy; and after some minutes' thought he slaoped his hand down upon his leg with emphasi and said. "By Jings, that's a buily idea—[7] try it." So when he went home at night, he said to his wife, pleasantly, "Catolind, I have been thinking of late that it is eleven years since you placed your little hands trustfully in mise—"." If you are making fun of my hands, John William Peter Dusenberry, you may. I do wears William Peter Dusenberry, you may. I do wear number seven giove, I admit, but it has been tolling and molling over the wash-tab and the kneading-board for you that has made them large. You hands are white and sort; they wouldn't be if you had the spirit of a man in the matter of chopping wood."

Be hit big it. Re bit his lip and said, "Well, dearest, we to

dreamer on trial, and, promising that if the youn man didn't snewer he would at once write to her

no wedding-trip at the time."
"No, dearest," said she, "but we would, an no wedding-trip at the time."

'No, dearest," asid she, "but we would, and have been able to set up housekeeping decently, too, if you hadn't drunk so much wasky when all of the time you were pretending to me that you were a G. W. P. X. of the Good Templars.

'Well, my love," he said, resolutely keeping a sudny face, "business has been much better with me this year than I expected, and I have been thinking suppose we give ourselves a little relaxation. Suppose we leave the children with your lister Eliza and go and take our honeymoon trip now for a couple of weeks. Seated in the magnificent palace-cars upon all day trains of the Michigan Central Bailroad, we will be whited by the mighty power of steam past the classic shades of Ann Arbor, and Kalamazoo, and Jackson, and Adrian, and Detroit, and, decting like shadows across the monarchical soil of Ontario, which he good for beens, we will soon arrive at that wondrons seems of grandeur and sublinity, which deless alike the pen of the poet and the pencil of the nainter. Klaga.

""

pen of the poet and the pencil of the painter, kiara—

Sac cast one cold, scrutinizing glance at him that penetrated and shattered his cloquence as an incisive and newly-charpened meat-ax punctures a toy-balloon, then she said in words of such igness that it made a shiver run down his spine: "John William Peter Dusenberry, I read the papers. We will not go to Ningara Falls. You might fall over. I read the papers. I will, however, since you in sist upon it, make a honeymoon trip to Saratoga

with the children; the change will do them good and you will make a honeymoon trip regularly be tween the office and the house, which mother will seep during my absence."

There is a man in our town and he mad. Some months ago, though he had previously borne an unsullied character, he wrote a tracel in four acts which he submitted to alocal manage. m four acts which he submitted to a local manage, whose name (out of rerard for his jamily) will be suppressed so long as he stands the cigars regularly twice a day. The manager is an old bird who has no desire to be daught with anyhedgle error as a he first turned over all the pages of the manacript to the that none of them were pasted to so, he first turned over all the pages of the manascript to see that none of them were pasted together,—malignant young authors frequently have
a way of putting up jobs of this sort on managen,
—and then stowed it away in the deepest pigeonhole benesth his desis. By-and-by the author camround and asked the manager what he thought of
"Tween Summer Bonnet and Meat-Ax," the
historical tragedy which he had left for his pornes,

"Q," said the manager, without the slighter
fear of Heaven's thanderbolis, though a thunder
storm equal in intensity to an extra season of Congress was at the time raging outside. "I was very
much pleased with it, indeed. The chlorocart's
grand; the plot is carefully developed, into
brought by legitimate methods to a bold and affifactory concussion; the under-plot is symmetrical
and—and compendious, if I may be allowed in
expression; the characters are east in the trademold of fashion and the glass of form, and altagether it is one of the characters are east in the trademold for a long time. There is only one drawback to
it—the first two acts seem to me to dray. The action is developed feebly, and, though the last two
acts are vivid and saleidoscopic, I'm afraid the
plece would dray."

The author, somewhat disappointed but here,
the less integry at having received so valuable i criiciam trom so admirable a source, took its
seript and departed, and succequently confided he
expression the work Side proved that one
when he stiched together 400 folios of canceled
chattel mortgages and rong 'em in on every manager
in Chicago as a five-act comedy on the model of
The School for Scandal, and every manager in
Chicago declared that there were score of opesdid and brilliant passages in the play, but that it
was too long—ought to be cut at least half."

"O, but that great and good manager," add the

did and brilliant passages in the play, but that it was too long—ought to be cut at least hair."

'O, but that greet and good manager." said the young dramatist. "cannot tell a lig; bridge, his criticism on "Tween Snumer Bonnet and Meatax" was just. I slways thought myself that the action larged at the first, and that I do not fairly rise to the hight of my subject till the third act. It is impossible that he should have so willfurly deceived me."

"I will tell you what to do," said his friend; "just you tear off the flyshest of your play assuppt on a new one; tell him it's a light comedy of modern society, and see what he'll do."

modern society, and see what he'll do."
"I will do so," said the dramatic author,
"though I am assamed to doubt the truth and
magnanimity of that able man." He did so, and
told the manager he had written another piece,
"Ocenomowee," which he thought would make

a hit.

"I will look over it, my dear bo-oy," said the genial manager, kindly: "I wink the ruling desideratum of the American stage is the want of such a piece: and, if yours is a good one, why, there are millions in it for both of it."

So he took the erodulous shiot's manuscript as can over the leaves to see that there was no put in job about it, and then shied it into the same old pigeon-hole. In about two weeks, when the author came round, the manager shock hands with him warmly and said: "I've been reading that society play you left me. It is really admirable,—that is, the first two acts are really admirable, the dislogue is crisp, the action is direct and momentous, and the incidents; without being vuigar, are overwhelmingly comic. That old woman, especially,—what is her hame, now! I forget it,—would, in the hands of a competent interpretor, become one of the most captivating figures in the gallery of American comedy. But you must have written the last two acts when you had a head on you, or were in trouble; in their present gloomy and disjointed form they would niterly dawn the play if it were put upon the stage. Take it home and rewrite the last two acts brighten—ten up, and I think the play will make a great hit. I think it would be a good idea to organize a troupé to play it on alternate nights to organize a troupé to play it on alternate nights with that tracedy you brought me a few days ago. They would have a tremendous run."

The young dramatic author took his manuscript and went home, walking like a man in a dress,

he says he will not make the matter public, but the reporter is more cynical and business-like, and unless that manager keeps up the supply of circus he will find that he is sitting on the safety-valve

#### "TRIBUNE" FABLES

THE BENEVOLENT ANACONDA AND THE PROVIDENT GOAT.

A Provident Gost, being desirous of arranging
for the comfort of his Kids after his Death, was
about to betake himself to the Office of an established Life-insurance Company, when he chanced
to fall in with a Benevolent Anacosa, to whom he
consided his purpose. "My Missenided Friend,"
cried the Amaconda, "why will you waste you
Money in supporting Hordes of Pempered Gostsuckers who occupy their blotted Nests in the
Sweat of the Pohcy-holders' Premium? Rather
let us organize a Granger Mutual Company, so that
when you are no more your Family may fare
sumptuously on Oyster-Caus and Circus-Posiers
every day. I will be the board of Directors, as
as I fast for Eighteen Months at a time the Openiing Expenses of the Company will be abnormally
low." The silly Gost chiming in with this Propsition, the Anaconda said, "I will now proceed to
make Assessment No. I. owing to the fact that's
Nember of Class A, the Dodo of New Zealand, is
extingt," and he embraced the Goat in his Colls
with such Earnestness that the poor Creature's
Crea could not be heard for the Cracking of its
Bones and Horns. THE BENEVOLENT ANACONDA AND THE PROVI-Bones and Horne.

Monax.—Now the Serpent was more Subtle than
all the Beasts of the Field,—beyonally than the

The pools are not all dead yet. The Mayor's eagle is evidently befouling

Mr. Hayes has put his backbone aver until next season.

The English are so spec-anful in keeping ont of reach that Cetewayo is tired of war. A woman with two heads has just arrived from Europe-and we fear with two mou New York is fast establishing a reputation as a summer resort for the criminal classes.

The note which we hold against the late Khedive we will sell for 25 cents on the dollar.

If the fool-killer attended to his business would soon rule the bustness of the pos It is understood from Mr. Boris that Grant does not want to be President—unless he was be

elected. dept. He swears too much, and wouldn't catch

dept. He swears too much, and wouldn't catch any fish.

The Confederate Congressmen having gone home, the yellow fever is requested to delay its operations no longer.

The assualties of the Fourth of July arpealculated to inspire the question. "Will the coming than have thumber"

Mr. Lamar should not venture back to Washington uples he can procure the proper peace guarantees from Rr. Conking.

Lilly Duer will lecture, notwithstanding the Golden Rule, which says Duer unto others as ye would thus they should Duer unto you.

The Princess Louise was off in the wilds of Canada fahing instead of helpian in calabrate the Fourth. But is this true patriotism?

Congress having adjourned, the worthy and deserving trump meets with cross results from persons who mistake him for a Congressmen.

The Confederate Congressmen will be rather coldly received by their constituents for not bringing the United States Treasury home with them.

THE REPUBLICA Its First State Con in Michigan,

Historical Reminiscen the the Twenty-fi th of That Ev

Mehigan and lows the Haro Been Unife and Thinks .. lican Since To Whom Belongs the Ohristened the

Party.

Dector, July 6.—The 1 this city occupies the greater ment affect of its to-day's and communications appraint andiversary of the if of the Republican party, in Michigan, July 6, 1854. is included in its character, crable space, by reason of which it gives of the events attended the earliest forms adopting an Anti-Stavery s full ticket, and formally lican name. It commends having been the scene of the ing of Bepublicanism, and a supergrant to that of all other Conventions are supergrant to that of the for metance; Onio, July 18; Massachusetts, July 19;

Capthela 1

In this connection it quotes Henry Wilson's "Rise and Power," as stating the essent to the case:

But, whatever angrestions or whatever action man have where, to Michagin belong the first State to form and chours,. More than three month of the Kansas-Nebraska bill vention had adopted a mixed free worters and Waltz, in of he acomplication of the Anti-the state, immediately on Nebraska bill, Josepa Warrittent Triborit, entered apons that resulting in a pringing the tream Twhow: entered upon:
that resultes in oringing the
parties together, not by a ctwo, but by a fusion of thee
two were composed. In it
who is two two in and free-Soil pirties and of it
new party, composed of all
savery-extension." Among
toward the accomplishments
and continue was the withdraw

toward the accomplishments tand object was the windraw tricket. This having been effect convention was issued, suched hames. The Convention set July, and was largely attended A platform drawn by the I and arterward United States gas, was adopted not only op of Slavery, but declaring in the Desiries of Columbia.

posed "Republican" as the control of party; which was edopt kinsley S. Bingham was n tion as the "Republican" on as the 'Republican' nd was triumphantly cie ariy to enter the tanks as remained steadfast to

ROLLTICAL MOVEMENTS IN as they were influenced by Kausas-Nebrasks struggle, pared chiefly from its own and, in its researches, it constemporaneous reports as or Democrat (Free Soil), Adversarid Free Press (Democrat brief, this: The Free-Soil struct Street Street in the first out a State ticket in the fie 22, 1854, beaded by Kinsley mos Proviso Democrat, the popular indignati Nebraska act had made i were, in the main, reason, a second Free-Soll at Kalamazoo, June 21; a there appointed to prepar clothed with anthority to soil ticket if it should be a call was also issued for a all Auti-Siavery-Extension MET AT SACRE

Upwards of 8,000 people met, from necessity, in the of cass. It was presided a Levi Baxter, of Hillsdale, a Congressman D. S. Walbri Whig. Its first business w Whig. Its first business woof a Committee on Resolution M. Howard, afterwards Unit was chairman. He reported was adopted: after which pince Senator also, withde ticket, and a Kominating C from each Senatorial District report a State ticket. Its wone,—the Free-Soil candid being restricted. The Anti-sas a rule, desirous of the sei of the ticket of Zach Chandider of, and one of the promitor, the Convention. The republishes in full the office resolution, as written by Jos adopted by the Convention, a second by the Convention, as a second by the Convention, as a second by the Convention, as a second by the Convention, and second by the Convention of ment, and against the scheme most revoluting and oppression of the second or man operate and on known as Hecontest be terminated.

PAS as follows: Governor-Kinsley S. Binst Lieutesiant-Governor-Goor Secretary of State—Joha Jun. State Treasurer Silas M. H. Attorbey-General—Jacob M. Auditor-General—Jacob M. Auditor-General—Jacob M. Auditor-General—Miney Communication of Land Treaswell, Jackson.
Superintendent of Public Superintendent of Public .

www. Monroe.

Members Board of Educatio liegan; (to fill vacancy). Heavy.

The great mass of the Whiton of the Convertion; houses it, and procured the Whiton of the Convertion, at Mar however, proved to be unde kepublican element, and franks any State nomination put in the feld in terest barry; and the Republican element, the state of the publical revolution, the same of this political revolution, they;

Wishmain elected in Dem 76. Each of the edier Not 570. Each of the edier Not 570. Each of the edier Not 570. Each of the edier of the 570. Each of the edier of the 170. Each of the edier of the 170. Each of the Each

Court and Regents of the UnSisce the organization of it
chosen Legislatures which is
in both bysicates, and have se
publicans to the United state
Zetharish Cusander
Lasiny S. Bingham
Jacob M. Hereard
Thomas W. Farry
Leavy P. Orriginancy
Zecharish Chandler
The Republicin party has
all night unanimous to the publicans pieced to only position. The State are

ren; the change will do them good,

n in our town and he is wondrous onthe ago, though he had previously liked character, he wrote a traced sch he submitted to a local manager, con he submitted to a local manage, at of rerard for his family) will be jug as he stands the cigars regularly ne manager is an old bird who has a sugart with anyhody's ensul any sed over all the pages of the manubat rome of them were pasted to hant young authors frequently have gup jobs of his sort on managers, wed it away in the deepest pigeon is deals. By and by the author came deen manager with the action of amer Bounds and Meal-Ax." the dy which he had left for his permeal the manager, without the alightes is thanderholds. Shough a thunder intensity to an ext a season of Continue ragnic out de. "I was very fifth it, indeed. The ch'ar occurs is time ragnic out de. "I was very fifth it, indeed. The ch'ar occurs is continue methods to bold and attained the under-plut is symmetrical bendless. If I may be allowed the scharacters are cost in the tragion and the glass of form, and alton the cleverest things I have read feebly, and, though the last twe and saleidoscopic, I'm afraid the intensity of the cleverest things I have read feebly, and, though the last twe and saleidoscopic, I'm afraid the intensity of the conservant desponded by the conservant desponded by the conservant of the clevers of the conservant of the conservant of the conservant of the last two and saleidoscopic, I'm afraid the intensity of the conservant of

ever it, my dear bo-oy." said the a kindiv: "I think the ruiling dethe American stage is the want of ad, if yours is a good one, why, ms in it for both of m." I ceredulous idiot's manuscript and tree to see that there was no put-up and then shied it inho the same old in about two weeks, when the authe manuscre shook hands with a said: "I've been reading that a left me. It is really admirable, a first two acts are really addialogue is crisp, the action is sentous, and the incidents, without are overwhelmingly comic. That meridily, what is her hame, now fould, in the hands of a competent come one of the most captivating tallery of American comedy. But written the last two acts when you fou, or were in trouble; in their and disjointed form they would his play if it were put upon the thome and rewrite the last two 'em up, and I think the play will it. I think it wand be a good idea roupe to play if on alternate mights dy you trought nie a few days ago.

quare inch. For very shame's sake I not make the matter public, but more cynical and business-like, and tager keeps up the supply of cigars the is sitting on the safety-valve

BUNE" FABLES.

ENT ANACONDA AND THE PROVIDENT GOAT.

Test, being desirous of arranging of his Kids after his Death, was a himself to the Office of an estabrance Company, when he chanced Benevolent Anaconda, to whom he irpose. "My Misraided Friend," and a, "why will you waste your corting Hordes of Pumpered Gostecupy their blosted Nests in the Pohey-holders' Premium? Rather a Granger Mutual Company, so that no more your Family may fare a Cyster-Cans and Circus-Posters ill be the Board of Directors, and them Months at a time the Operattee Company will be abnormally Gost chiming in with this Proponal asid, "I will now proceed to it No. 1, owing to the fact that a s. A, the Dedo of New Zealand, is see embraced the Goat is his Colismes that the poor Creature's Le beard for the Cracking of its the Serpent was more Subtle than of the Field, -cepecially than the

e not all dead yet. eagle is evidently befouling has put his backbone away

are so successful in keeping Cetewayo is tired of war. th two heads has just arrived d we fear with two mouths. fast establishing a reputation ort for the criminal classes.

sell for 25 cents on the dollar.

iller attended to his business, in the business of the pool-seller, ood from Mr. Borie that Grant be President—naless he can be ks can never be Vice-Pres

s too much, and wouldn't catch ate Congressmen having gone fever is requested to delay its of the Pourth of July are

pire the question, "Will the thumbs!" hould not venture back to

to be can procure the proper from Mr. Conkling.

ill lecture, notwithstanding which says Duer unto others as yould Duer unto you.

Louise was off in the wilds instead of helping us celebrate is this true patriotism? ring adjourned, the worthy as meets with cruel rebuils from the him for a Congression. rate Congression will be ved by their constituents for not ed States Treasury home with

yes and Senator William of Maryland, were students to-rard Law School. Since their duot not until Tuesday, when a one of the Committee to wait and ask him if he had any furns to make to Congress.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

Its First State Convention Held in Michigan, July 6, 1854.

Ristorical Reminiscences Appropriate to the Twenty-fi th Anniversary of That Event.

steligen and lows the Only States that Have Been Uniformly Repub-Martines Since 1854.

To Whom Belongs the Honor of Having Ohristened the "Republican" Party.

person, July 6.—The Post and Tribane of the supplement spect of its to-day's issue with articles and communications appropriate to the twenty-arts anniversary of the first State Convention of the Republican party, which met at Jackson, in Behigan, July 6, 1854. The main article is mistorical in its character, and occupies considerable speed by reason of the detailed history which if gives of the events which preceded and streaded the earliest formation of a State party, adopting an Anti-Stavery platform, nominating spill taket, and formally assuming the Kepubhear name. It commences with a brief allusion to the claims of other States to the nonor of

to be claims of other states to the honor of having been the scene of the birth and christening of Republicanism, and shows that the dates of all other Conventions are supergrant to That or attendan.—

so for instance: Onlo, July 15; Wisconsin, July 18; Massachusetts, July 19; Vermont, July 13. In this connection it quotes this passage from Henry Wilson's "Rise and Fall of the Slave-Power" as stating the state of the Slave-" as stating the essential and exact facts

Power" as stating the essential and exact facts is the case:

But, whatever suggestions may have been made at whatever action may have been taken elsewhere, to Michigan belongs the honor of coung the most of the facts to form and christen the Republican many. More than three months before the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, the Free-Soil Convention had adopted a mixed ticket, made up of free-worsers and Wuigs, in order that their might be combination of the Anti-Sisvey elements of the State. Immediately on the bassage of the Nebraska bill, Joseph Warren, editor of the Detroint Pribute; entered upon a course of measures that resulten in bringing the Whig and Free-Soil parties tograther, not by a more consistent of the two, but by a fusion of the elements of which the two were composed. In his own la aguage, he "book fround in favor of disbanding the Whig and Free-Soil parties and of the organization of a new marty, composed of all the opponents of Savery-arrension." Among the first steep taken toward the accomplishment of this vitally important chipest was the witnerswal of the Free-Soil ticket. This having been effected, a call for a Mans-Convention was leased agreed by more than 1.0, 000 hames. The Conventium met on the Cith day of July, and was largely attended.

A platform, draw by he Hon, Jacob M. Howard, afterward United States Senator from Michigan, thus for the mew party; which was adopted by the Convention in the District of Columbia. The report also proposed "Republican" candidate for Governor, and was trimphantly elected; and Michigan, thus early to enter the ranks of the Republican party, has remained steadfast to fits then publicly-avowed principles of faith.

The Post and Tribute next gives a history of the

The Post and Tribune next gives a history of

rollifical movements in michigan in 1854, as they were influenced by the progress of the Kanas-Nebraska struggle. This has been prepared chiefly from its own files for that year; and, in its researches, it consulted also the contemporaneous reports as printed in the Free Democrat (Free-Soil), Advers are (Silver-Gray), and Free Free (Democrat). They show, in brief, this: The Free-Soil party of Michigan put a State ticket in the field at Jackson, Feb. 20, 1854, headed by Kinsley S. Bingham, Wilmost-Provise Democrat, for Governor. After mot-Proviso Democrat, for Governor. After the popular indignation over the Kansas-Nebraska act had made it plain that the Whige were, in the main, ready for an Auti-Slavery fusion, a second Free-Soil Convention was beld, at Kalamazoo, June 21; and a Committee was at Kalmazoo, June 21; and a Committee was there appointed to prepare for a fusion, and clothed with authority to withdraw the Free-soil ticket if it should be found expedient. A call was also issued for a Mass-Convention of all Anti-Siavery-Extension men; and it

MET AT JACHSON JULY 6.

Upwards of 8,000 people (some estimates say 5,000) were in attendance, and the Convention met from necessity in the open attendance.

met, from necessity, in the open air, in a grove of oaks. It was presided over temporarily by Len Bexter, of Hillsdale, and permanently by Congressman D. S. Walbridge, of Kalamazoo, Congressman D. S. Walbridge, of Kalamazoo, Whig. Its first business was the appointment of a Committee on Resolutions, or which Jacob M. Howard, afterwards United States Senator, was Chairman. He reported a platform, which was adopted; after which I. P. Christiancy, ince Senator also, withdrew the Free-Soil ticket, and a Nominating Committee & three from each Senatorial District was appointed to report a State ticket. Its work was ratified at once,—the Free-Soil candidate for Governor being retained. The Anti-Savery Whigs were, as a rule, desirous of the selection for the head of the ticket of Zach Chandler, who was a member of, and one of the prominent speakers before, the Convention. The Post and Trebuna republishes in full the official minutes of the Convention as printed by its Secretary in the Pre Democrat of the following day. The tenth resourtion, as written by Joseph M. Howard and adopted by the Convention, was as follows:

\*\*Resolved\*\*. That, in view of the necessity of battling for the first principles of republican government, and against the schemes of a ristocracy, the most revolung and oppressive with which the earth was ever cursed or man debased, we will compensate and the known as Republicans fintli the contents the terminated.

\*\*\*THE FULL STATE TICKET\*\*

Governor-Kinsley S, Bingham, Livingston, Lieutenant-Governor-George A. Coe, Branch, Secretary of State-John McKinney, Van Bu-

State Treasurer Silas M. Holmes, Wayne.

State Treasurer Silas M. Holmes, Wayne.
Attorney-General—Jacob M. Boward, Wayne.
Auditor-General—Wainney Jones, Ingham.
Commissioner of Land Office Seymour B.
Treadwell, Jackson. Superintendent of Public Instruction—Ira May-Members Board of Education—John R. Kellogg. Allegan; (to fill vacancy), Hiram L. Miller, Sag-lasy.

these facts are chiefly reminiscential in charac-ter, and of only local interest. One from Joseph Warren, now of Washington, but who in 1854 was the editor of the Detroit Tribuna, and among the prime movers for an Anti-Slavery fusion, contains THIS INTERESTING STATEMENT,

THIS INTERPRETING STATEMENT,
which is cyrroborated by others;
The bonor of having named and christened the party, the writer his always claimed, and now insists, ocionic journly to Jacob M. Howard, Horace Greeley, and himself. But for the wondeste which is so striking a characteristic of editors, he mignt, as the originator of this whole movement, have appropriated the largest snare of this monor. This Henry Wilson does for him, after a thorough investigation of the whole quiestion for the purpose of embodying it in his "Rise and Fall of the Silver rower in America. But though, with this exception, and the frank and cordies' admission of the late Senator Howard, hardly a man has been magnanismous enough to award him any credit in the matter, he is willing to divide the Borior equally between the three to whom it all beloous. Soon after the writer beg an to advocate, through the columns of the Troune, the orrestration of all opponents of Slavery into a single party. Horace Greveley voluntarily opened a correspondence with him in regard to this movement, in which he frankly communicated his views, and give many validable suggestions as to the wisest course for to promise. May 30, to the Jesues Course inc. In his last letter, received only a day or two before it was to assumble. Mr. Urceley suggested to him Raryaltions, as the past of the Proposed new party.

But this is of comparatively little consequence. The material facts is that this maeting the writer's cordial approval, his gave Mr. Greeley states characteristics are suggested to him Raryaltions, after he had been appointed Charman of the Committee on Resolutions, and atrongly advised its adoption. This was done, the platform adopted; and the tieget nominated as its already been estated; and the machinery of the new party, which, like the stone cut out of the mountain, has overspread the Natiod, pat in eperation.

is also among those published in this conuce

le elso among those published in this connection:

Sourn Bend, Ind., July 1,1879, —To the Editor of the Post and Tribune; Your letter brines vividity to my mind the political conflicts of a caster of a centary ago in Michagan, in which I participated the closing campaign of the old whig party in 1812, in which I spoke at Kalamszoo, Marshall, etc.; for Zank Chamlee, then a Detroit mechant; just commencing political life; and the opening campaign of the Republican party, when, at Hillsdale and other norms in Southern Michigan, I associated the election of Kansley s. Bingham. I remember too, right well, how that harmonions and anspictous fasion of Free-Democratic Whigs, Abolitionists, and Ami. Nebreska men, "under the casts at Jackson," into an united sispublican organization, inspired us in Indiana to such redoubled exertions as to change the Democratic majority of 13,000 in 18502 into a Republican majority of 13,000 in 1850. And your ringing platform of that day, as I realize its absolute necessity in the light of all that has since transpired, convinces me that what I aunounced, in the dark days of our Nation afterward, as a praciple, is, in view of all that has occurred in later years, as a excounties now as it was then that "Loyalty should govern what loyalty preserved." Yours very truly, Schutter Colerax.

INTERESTING REMINISCENCES OF A MASSACRUSETES VETERAN.

The Boston Transier prints an account of an interview with the flon. Stephen M. Atten, who was very fittingly enosen as Chairman of the meeting, held in that dry recently to organize the proposed quarter-century celebration of the birth ot they part. Mr. Atlen and the honor of taking an active part in, and presiding pro tem over, the first Convention of the first Republican party of Massacantsetts, which was held in Worcester in 1854. Naturally he is rich in recollections, and to the Transiler's reporter he said:

On the 6th of July, 1854, a large Convention was held in Miebigan, which adopted the name "Republican party." On the 20th of July a similar one was held in Worcester, Mass., which also adopted the name. On the 18th of the same month a large Convention was held in the State of New York; and succeptently, the same year, Conventions in Pennsylvania, Gino, Indiana, and in other States adopted the same name. The Worcester Conventions was a large and enthusastic use, and passed the following with other resolutions:

"Besolva, That, in co-operation with the friends of Fresdom in other States, we hereby form the Republican party of Massachusetts."

The Committees there appointed, and the Convention which followed in September, by their section finally perpetuated the Happainten varty. The leading memoers thereof were ever foremost in the work, and have continued so. Whatever may be said by others who would deny the fact, it cannot be disputed that the Republican party was formed in 1854. It is true that the Know-Nothings carried the State, with some others, in the election of that year; but it is also time that that party pumbered a large majority in the North of good and troe Anti-Slavery members, who, becoming stone convinced that the latter sentiment was paramount; and exigent, turned the whole force of the organization of the North into the Republican party, and witnout whom it evold not have carried the country is 1860. Henry Wilson United States S representatives to Congress elected that year, were mostly all sided by the Anti-Siavery Americans, but have been the leading and working Repub-licans ever since in all the great work of the party. Reporter—When did the party take shape naturally?

Reporter-When did the party take shape nationally?

Mr. Allen-A National Convention of all the Anti-Slavery elements was called at Pittspury Feo. 22, 1850. At the same time the National American Convention was earled at Pailadelphia. The Fittspury Convention opened the way, and provided for the Convention which pominated Femout, at Philadelphia, on the 17th of June. The Americans, led by Pason Browniow, of Tennessee (who was afterward through the War as Republican), nominated Milard Fismore as their candidate for President, at which the North Americans bolted, and called a Convention at New York, to meet previous to the Philadelphia Convention. This body nominated N. P. Barks, who subsequently withdrew in favor of Fremont. The Partiadelphia Convention took the name of the Republican party, though Fremont would not accept the nomination as such, but called himself a People's candidate, expecting aid from the Young Democracy. Thus a perfect chain is established from the formation of the party in 1854 to the nomination of its first candidate. The defeat of Fremont was due to the extreme notions of some of the Anti-Slavery party, who were determined to sink or swim. He was harassed by them constantly: they wanted piedres and promises that no gentleman could make and preserve his self-respect."

THE RAILROADS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Danver, Col., July 6.—The attorneys for the Santa Fe Railroad Company will move for an injunction against the Rio Grande to restrain it from interfering with the construction of the road to Leadyille. The rights of the parties are so clearly understood that no doubt is enter-tained that the Court will allow the Santa Fe Railroad to proceed to Leadville. If the Santa Fe is allowed to proceed, it will probably be completed to Leadville in sixty days. Thousands of tons of ore are ready for shipment on the opening of the road. The completion of the road will give a great sale of low-grade ores. The attorneys of the Santa Fe Company are busy preparing affidavits for the discharge of the Receiver. The motion will be heard Monday or Tuesday.

INDIANAPOLIS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 6.—Much complain is made over the discrimination against Indian apolis by Receiver Ingalis, of the Indianapolis, Uncinnati & Larayette Railroad, and the atten-tion of Judge Gresham, of the United States Court, has been called to it by a committee of merchants; and he has promised to remedy it.

DRUNKENNESS.

Come to the Point,

Come to the Point.

Chemana Goate (Rep.).

"The Cincinnate Goate (Rep.).

"The Construction of the Courter of the Courter for their gay. but we headed her off, and propose the University of the Courter Journal, and it can assert it by saying Yea or No. The cowardies is on the side of our Louisvile contemporary, and it can assert it by saying Yea or No. The cowardies is on the side of our Louisvile Contemporary, and it can assert it by saying Yea or No. The cowardies is on the side of our Louisvile Contemporary, and it can assert it by saying Yea or No.

BELLIGERENT BLONDES.

May Fisk's Engagement Ends in a Good-Sized Bow.

The Proprietress of the Troupe Charged with Defrauding Her Help.

A Wordy War in the Dressing-Room o the Metroplitan Theatre.

All Hands Repair to the Armory, but Hobody Is Arrested.

Chicage is a summer-resort of established reputation, and as such furnishes a tarrying place for theatrical persons and properties. Notwithstanding the fact that the weather here is uniformly cool, and that there is no hot weather whatever, about two weeks ago a party of alleged British tourists invaded the city with of alleged British tourists invaded the city with all the paraphernalla of a theatre except the dresses, and these were forgotten or considered useless. In fact, the ladies in question were no more and so less than "May Fisk's British Blondes," and forthwith they were installed in the Metropolitan Theatre, the scene of many changes. Their arrival was duly annunced by flaming posters representing blooming damsels of tauder ages, with well-preportioned limbs, but ill-proportioned preportioned limbs, but ill-proportioned skirts. Their stock in trade was comprised in their wealth of natural and artificial white hair and the aforesaid shapely ex

tremities. The elegant and dashing head of the concern, May Fisk by name, brought with her TWELVE OF THESE FASCINATING BLONDES, and twenty-seven were speedily recruited from and twenty-seven were speedily recruited from rarious parts of this city—God knows where. The stoy was soon in full blast, supported by the usual number of baid heads, and all went merry, bot as a marriage-bell, for the married portion of the community are ignorantly supposed to have no interest in such "anaps."

The young ladies displayed their artistic and materialistic charms might affer within and the materialistic charms night after night, and the manager of the cutire troupe divided her time between the mysteries of the property-room, amid the cotton and sawdust, and watching the ticket-taker at the door. As a sensation, however, the light-haired ones were not a success, for the show was not peculiarly immoral, and the display of female charms not above the average. It was impossible, however, that such an aggragation of females could live together two entire weeks without kicking up the usual theatrical muss with some one. There had been a dearth of quarrels in this line stace the famous dressing-roun war of the prime donne, and act the boundes set themselves to supply the long felt want.

"THE TROUBLE REGAN AT TEN,"
and there was trouble, for the casual passer-by, looking into the lobny of the theatre about that hour, could have seen a drama not on the bills, and one which threatened to develop, into high tragedy. There was a confused mass of blonde wigs, sachels, overshoes, and "loud" hats, sill apparently galmated and all alive. Mingled with the wearing apparel were the blondes, their manager, the treasurer, and lessees, three policemen, and a crowd of supernumeraries and spectators. The blondes were vociferous and likewise unintelligible, the rest were ditto. Suddenly the whole scene melted away like the dissolving light used in their work, but the fraces was only transferred to the subterranear regions, where the toilets of the girls were attended to.

On a platform running along the tier of dressing-rooms was the reductivable May Fisk, her blonde curls waying free from under her broad bat, with her anything but pusy fist novaised in the act of crusting to earth the treasurer. Sad to relate the blow was arrested. "THE TROUBLE BEGAN AT TEN,"

THE POLICEMEN SLIPPED IN

between, and the big blonde was left sawing the air and giving vent to double-jointed imprecations and evidences of female wrath. Below there was an array of young ladies, some half-dressed, others ready for the cars, alding their mistress in bowling, and otherwise assisting in the general Babel. "Take him in," "Give us our money," "Cnoke him, choke him," and other more emphatic objurgations rose above the din, while the policemen, overswed by the vehemence of the Amazons below them, were too dazed much the policemen, overswed by the vehemence of the Amazons below them, were too dazed much to interfere or even find out what the matter was. The quarrel continued without cessation for several minutes, until the girls had shrieked EVERYBODY WANTED TO BE TAKEN TO THE

STATION.

EVERYBODY WANTED TO BE TAKEN TO THE STATION.

Some halfm-dozen, including Miss Fisk, the lessens, Blanchard & Gardner, and their trionds, were accommodated in this respect, and the matter was not satisfactorily explained until the Armory was reached.

We in there Mr. S. G. Martine, the agent of May Fisk, made a statement to the following effect: Two weeks ago, he said, he, on behalf of his principal, had made a contract with Dr. Gardner and C. E. Blanchard to play two weeks here, Miss Fisk to get 55 per cent of the receipts, the lesses rotaining the balance. She brought with her twelve ballet girls, and the other parties furnished twenty-seven others in addition. Each party, according to the agent's story, was to pay half the salaries. The girls only get 36 per week, and Miss Fisk claims to have paid them for the first week. She also says that Cambridge & Co., the Dramatic Agents, tried to beat each of the girls out of \$1, but were prevented from so doing by her. The trouble all arose out of the alleged refusal of the lesses to pay the salaries out of their share of the receipts but insisting on deducting the amount from that due the Fisk. The amount in question is only \$79.61, and as the girls were paid in full before the march to the station was taken, there remains only a dispute between Fisk and Messrs, Blanchard and Gardner as to the terms of the contract.

WHEN THE DINOTERRIANS

when the Dinotherians
reached be Armory, the big bloude and a small
brunctic accompaniment occupied one side of
the large room, and J. E. Gardder and his treasner, W. B. Daniels, confronted the stationkeeper along with the persuasive policemen,
Holland and Plant. Lieut. Haves also joined
the group, and a Tribune reporter dropped in
and found the officers in doubt about preferring
a charge against Gardner. Plant told the station-keeper to book him for disorderly
conduct, but Hayes questioned the
officers in regard to the acts of
the theatrical man, and, after asking Holland
whether he had seen Gardner strike the great
English blonde or not, and receiving the reply
that Miss Fisk was the assaulting person, so far
as his observation went, flayes told the officers
they had better book tile woman and let Gardner go; and the latter and his friends and The
Tribune man walked out. On the way down
Clark street the scribe WHEN THE DINOTHERIANS

INTERVIEWED ME. GARDNER concerning the rumpus. "What was the cause of the disturbance, Mr. "What was the cause of the disturbance, Mr. Gardner?"

"Way, you see Mr. Blanchard, my partner, and myself engaged May Fisk and her blondes for two weeks, and our contract with her was that she was to furnish the entertainment,—hire all the women and settle with them. She embloyed seventeen ballet-girls at \$6 a week each, and it become incumbent upon me to see that they received their pay. They came to me for that purpose, and I was determined Miss Fisk should settle with them before she went to Wankegan, where she was announced to open to-morrow eventur."

"Has she done a good business here?"

"Yes; she has done a big two weeks business, and we have paid her over \$1,000."

"What led to the row?"

"What led to the row?"

"Wall, she wanted to get off without settling with the poor ballet-girls; she wanted us to seitle with her first, and that, too, after she had given the girls orders on the treasurer, which he now holds. You see, it she got the money to-night, she would be off at 8 o'clock in the morning, and the girls could not get out an attachment against her at that hour."

"Where has she been stopping?"

"At the Gault House for a while, but she has been a least heard she had rooms on Clark.

Gardner resumed the conversation, adding only, however, that he had ample evidence of the justice of the course he had taken, and he would stand by it to the last.

AMUSEMENTS.

LESTER WALLACK. Lester Wallack returned to this city yester-day afternoon from San Francisco and on Tues-day he will leave for New York. hts engag-ment in San Francisco was very successful. "Ours," "My Awful Dad." and "Rosedals"

were the plays in which he appeared.

"The press were enthusiastic in my praise," said he, "and the San Francisco people were very kind to me. But the most successful engagement I have played since leaving home has been in Chicago. The Cincinnati folks were less appreciative than any Pre met. They seemed to look upon me as a sort of a harmless diot, and let me alone. They did not understand me at all."

"And in St. Louis?"

"My reception was flattering; never played, pefore an audience that caught the delicate, points more readily."

The writer asked Mr. Wallack if there was any truth in the report that Mr. Floyd had gone to Europe for the purpose of securing Sarah Bernhards for an engagement at Wallack's Theatre.

"He has more amply in my interest to a cerwere the plays in which he appeared.

Bernhardt for an engagement at Wallack's Incure.

"He has gone aimply in my interest to a certain extent to secure attractons. I don't think
Sarah Bernhardt will come to this country for
some time."

"Your success will warrant your return professionally to the West?"

"Well, yes; at any rate, I hope before long
to reappear in Chicago."

THE ENCROACHMENTS OF THE
AMATEURS.

AMATEURS. J. Dromatic News.
The general abandonment of the stock com-

they have made a good stand in several instances against the legitimate performers of the drama.

"The "Pinsfore" excitement let loose all the musical amateurs and caurch choirs in the connerty, and their experience has been such that they are encouraged to go shead in a broader field next season. Every theatrical town has its amateur opers now. Next season each will probably have its amateur dramatic company.

Under the old system, the theatres throughout the country were occupied, for a stated season, by regular trained and organized companies engaged to play stock pieces and to support such traveling start as might come over the circuits in which they were situated. The amateurs were never desirous of outting themselves in rivalry with such performers, and therefore confined their efforts to pirior theatricals. Now, they find troupes of varying calibre occupying their theatre or opera house, leaving intervals for them to get in with their amateur troupes and special performances. One such performance in a small town should be business for the professionals for a week after, local influence being all-powerful in commanding a house, and the troupes that are unfortunate enough to follow the path of the amateurs, un-

enough to follow the path of the amateurs, un-less very strong, are likely to meet with ruinous business.

But these amateur troups have taken to traveling from town to town in small circuits, too. Their acting is rather for inn than for money, and if they make bare expenses they are well satisfied. With the actor it is different. well satisfied. With the actor it is different. He expects his manager to pay him a reasonable salary, and if he do not take it in, his company will go to pieces.

It is the combination system coming into general vogue that is encouraging the amateurs to direct rivalry with the profession; and these amateurs will swarm like locusts over the small circuits of the West, starying out the humbler traveling troupes in the sarly part of the season. A vear or two of this experience may make the drama all amateur or all stock company. Which shall it be?

DRAMATIC NOTES.

The Duff Comic Opera Company left for Now York last night.

To-night the Megatherians at Hooley's ap-

ear in a new bill. Miss Rosa Porter has returned from a successfal tour of the Northwest States.
Gilbert's "Engaged" will be presented for the first time in Chicago at McVicker's this evening.

Miss Anna E. Dickinson is in Philadelphia, and is also, it is said, in good spirits, and still holding to her determination not to desert the stage. Tony Denier's " Humpty Dumpty " ended a uccessful engagement at Haverly's last night.

It is said that Topy has cleared something like \$18,000 during the season. The Standard Theatre will reopen on Saturday, Sept. 6, with J. H. Bandmann, supported by his own company brought over from England

especially for this engagement. To the admirers of Shakspeare and Hamlet To the admirers of Shakspeare and Hamlet it may be interesting to know that a work has recently been published in London, entitled "A Throw for a Throne," in which Hamlet is made out to be a list, thief, forger, brigand, and murderer, and his uncle shown to be full of "sacred emotions" and "humbleness of spril," acting at first towards his guilty, ambitious nephew with affectionate and wise colicitude, and at last "delegating his judicial office... to the weapon of the lojured son and brother, Lasten."

to the weapon of the lojured son and brother, Lartes."

London World: "The French etat civil is as pitiless to public characters as the Peeringe is to our own nobility, so that I see no reason way I should not state what anybody can find in a biographical dictionary,—to-wit, that M. Got was born 1822, and M. Deiaunay, 1838, M. Febvre, 1834; and M. Coquelin, 1841. As for the ladies, I should really be ashamed of being so cositive, and I will only state approximately that Miles. Madeleine Brohan, Favart, and Dinah Felix were born about 1833; Mile. Sara Berohardt about 1849; Mile. Croizette about 1848; and Mile. Samary about 1831.

After all the pros and cons in the matter, Steele Mackaye will have the Madison Square Theatre dext season. The lenge will be signed on Saturday morning with the Messers. Enose The house will be a splendid one, the principal entrance being on Twenty-third street, and the stare abutting on Twenty-third street, and the stare there have been positively engaged C. D. Couldock, Gabrielle Du Sauld, Laura Leclaire, Mr. Frankan and Ed Coleman. The principals have yet to be secured. All Jovers of the drams should rejoice in the success of Mr. Mackaye's plans.—Dramatic News.

Mme. Ponisi, who played with Lester Wallack recently in this city, was in 1864 acknowledged by Forrest a Lady Machell without an edual. We publish a copy of the great tragedism's letter, in which he pays her this great compliment:

We publish a copy of the great tragedian's letter, in which he pays her this great compliment:

PHILADELPHIA, Jone 16, 1804.—Dank Mass. Poxisi: I hear it is your intention to abandon the New York stage, so long the scene of your many triumples, to become a "wandermy star" in the tneatrical immanual. I saw arey sorry for it, Altaoga it is quite possible by such a conres you may oc the winner of larger pecuniary gains but the New York addence must sustain an Irreparable loss by the accence of one so thoroughly skilled in her act that her Lady Macesta has now he equal upon the stage.

A writer in the London Era, who signs himself "Opera-Glass," makes the following remarks apropos of La Jose Fail Pesus, by Comedie Francise Company, now in London: "I must mention one circumstance to show how artistic Got is, and yet how courteous. He was called in the middle of the play after an excellent exit. Such a circumstance is unknown in France, and for a considerable time Got refused to accept the call. At last the abbiance graw so urgant that the actor was compelled to yield. Then he did not come on asit take the call as actors generally do, preading in with his personality and miserably rubmagine scene. He came back and pratended that Reichemberg, the actress who was playing the danguter, had called him. Got never looked at the audence or pretended that he was out of the scene, but he bowed to his young mistrous and frigned a conversation, in order not to destroy the linusion.

I never saw a thing of the kind better done. It was the most courteous rebuke of ill-judged en-

was the most cobresons remains of Hi-phores estimations that I ever saw."

At a private view in London of Mile. Sarah Bernbardt's passitings and pieces of scuipture the much-talked-about hostess was the principal attraction. The Whitehall Resist's account is as follows: "The lady was very simply dressed. Her fait hair tell over her forehead from under a light straw bounet, and she supported her fragile body by leaning on a table with her sight hand, giving her late with great cordiality to every one who came to be shaken,—but in no case kissed,—so truly is the age of chivalry wose! In. Gladistone talked to her for some time, and I never remember a more curious contrast than Mr. Gladistone talked to her for some time, and I never reargnber a more curious contrast that presented by the two,—no, not even that which is afforded by a tere-a-tere between Cardinal Manning and Miss Frances Fower Cob-Sir Frederick Leighton paid Mile. Bershardt the artistic compliments she will care the longest to remember, spoken as they were in the most elegant french, and such a delignifully access entinesism."

The following is "The Song of the Theare Lerses? I as he obtains in London:
When I was young I served a term
As window-biller to a sheatre from!
I put up lithon, and fave out more
Free billboard tights than were snown before!
I gave out tights so plenifulles
That now Us a Ruler and a Sole Lessee!

Ongotos—I gave out, etc.

Cheste at the chance to serve write came,
I happed in a day an everlasting fame;
I hanced a summens with a cheek so calm,
without a stropic and without a drachm!
I served the summons so gratefulice,
That now I'm a Ruler and a Sole Leasee!
Chones—I served the, etc.

Now bill-boarders all, whoever you may be,
If you want to rise to the top of the tree,
If your soul but if festered to a vez-office stool.
Be careful to be guided by this golden rais:
Serve writs on your friends, make your tickets
free,
And you each may become a Sole Lessee.
CHORUS—Serve writs on your, etc.

The general abandonment of the stock company system in the theatres throughout the country will have an effect on the rank and file of the profession that will undoubtedly work them severe injury. The effects are likely to Church-Choir Company," who were so successful in the presentation of the same piece a few

them severe injury. The effects are likely to come in a way that none of the far-seeing managers have anticloated yet.

The policy of employing only traveling combinations to theatres may be very pleasing, at the first view, to the manager who does not wish to have the weight of a stock company regularly hung upon fine, but the new style will have its drawbacks as well as its advantages, and it remains to be seen if they will so balance that the advantages will be left in a proper and profitable excess.

We have sireedly seen how, furfing the latter part of the acason just closing, the amsteurs in various theatries towns and clies have est into clies they have carried off thellon's sauge of the business, and everywhere, even in New York.

We have made a good stand in several instances against the legitimate performers of the drama.

The "Pinsfore" excetement let loose all the musical anasteurs and caurch choirs in the country, and their experiences has been such that they are encouraged to go ahead in a broader field next season. Every theatrical towns has less anasteur dramatic company.

Under the old system, the theatres throughout the country were occupied, for a stated season, by regular trained and organized companyers.

Under the old system, the theatres throughout the country were occupied, for a stated season, by regular trained and organized companyers, to contribute the country were occupied, for a stated season, by regular trained and organized companies they are not of the standard of the country were never desired as of the professions of the country were never desired of the season when the first to prior the activities. Now, they find troupes of varying calibre occuping the trained and those of the profession of varying calibre occuping the trained and those of the profession of the profession of varying calibre occuping the trained and those of the profession of the profession of varying calibre occuping the contribution of the profession of the profession of the profession of the profession of

MARINE.

MARINE.

MORE TROUBLE AT THE GARDNER.

Every attempt to get the schr F. B. Gardner off the beach at Lincoln Park has been a failure, and the latest one has been productive of an other accident and still more expense. The Chicago Dredging & Dock Company's dredge No. II, the largest in the harbor, had been employed in dredging out the annul just east of the Gardner so that the latter could be pulled off into deep water. Advise winds had interfered with the work, and last evening the tugs Alien and Crane took shoes from the dredge and started to tow her back to the harbor, but the furnishment of the fluxes of the Gardner's anchor, which had been cast about 400 feet from the shore for the purpose of aiding th

beard of a inde-scow and towed to the scele of the sunken dredge. Operations were begun at once, but a thunder-storm arose about 1:30 this morning, and as the wind blew hard the scow and the steam-pump and the dredge must have all been in dauger of becoming total wrecks. The dredge is valued at \$7,000, and is believed to be insured.

A SCARED PABTY.

Yesterday afternoon about 4:30 o'clock the yacht Mischief, which was standing off about a mile and a half from the Government pier, was observed by the lookout at the Life-Saving Station to give a signal of distress, and Capt. St. Peter sent his men in a boat out to see what the trouble was. On reaching the craft,—which was the same that recently caps.zed with two men in her,—the life-savers found them greatly frightened, and they rushed off the Mischir into the life-boat. The ram-squall had struck the yacht, and all the canvas had been taken in and the vessel allowed to drift out to sea by the frightened party. The names of the men are: Perry Wright, W. G. Pame, Frank Dunne, Henry Dolan, C. W. Olds, and William Brown. They were brought-ashore in the life-boat, and the yacht was put about and sailed in by the hardy men of the life-saving crew. Peter sent his men in a boat out to see what the

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, July 6.—UD—Props Vanderbilt, St. Albans, St. Paul, J. Bertschy, Winslow, Mary Mills, Africa, J. S. Fay and consort, and schrs Escanaba, Kate Richmond, J. Scratn, Clinton and barges, W. T. Graves and barges, tug A. J. Smith and barges, and schrs C. G. Breed, Carlingford, Fietcher and consort, Huron Cliy, D. W. Fowers, Garden Cliy, Townsend and consort; schrs F. D. Baker, Havana, Itasca, Laura, John L. Greene, W. S. Crosthwatte, Owsseo, C. H. Burton, St. Lawrence.

Down—Props City of New York, Ontario, Ketcham, W. R. Clinton, Tecumsen, Samson and barges, Plymouth and barges, itanifac and schr Emen Howard and schr Hattie Wella, Birckhead and barges; schrs James C. King, Maple Leat, St. Glair, New Hampshire, Ean Diego. PORT HURON.

Diego. Wind south, light; weather fine. MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 6.—Arrived, steambarges Baruum, Fred Kelley, Nahant; schre Typo, Hartford, M. R. Warner. The leak in the schr E. J. McVea was found to be found in the centre-board box. It was easily reached and stopped, and the vessel left

for Chicago last evening.

The yacht Cora, with Commodore Munger a party of ladies and gentlemen, arrived here this morning and left again for Chicago before noon.

The yacht Quiver also arrived here this morning. ing.

The body of an unknown man was found in the river this evening. He is about 55 years of age, and clad in the garb of a laborer.

NAVIGATION NOTES. The soft Mears his State street bruge coming up the river yesterday afternoon, demolishing a portlog of the rail on that structure.

The soft Annie M. Peterson is in with 1,100

tons of soft coal:

The schr Julia B. Merrill received the squall of yesterday, resulting in slight to her mainsall.

The current in the river as times yeaterday was a good live-mile one.

The tur O. B. Green had her wale damaged by backing into the tug Union, is the draw of kinsh street bridge, yesterday.

The prop Joseph L. Hurd is receiving a new coat of paint at the light-house slip.

Excursion steamers did a lively Sunday business, and the managers were consequently happy.

The schr Enile will be in to-day with coal for the Nutt Elevator.

PORT OF CHICAGO. The following are the arrivals and actual sailings at this port for the forty-eight hours end-ing at 10 o'clock last night: Prop Starucca, Buffaio, sundries, Randolph street.
Prop Messenger, Benton, sunaries, Rash street.
Prop Say Lars, Benton, sunaries, Rash street.
Sunr Corona, St. Jue, sundries, Rush street.
Sunr Sneboygan, Manliawic, sundries, Rush Stmr Alpus, Mashagen, condessa Sip.
Prop A Laura, Mashagen, lumber, 1971 street.
Prop Favorite, Menomines, issuit Admas street.
Prop Neurasta, Bullaio, superiorum, Rush street.
Prop W Livingston, Pent Haven, sundries, State
Stmr G, Grummond,
aquel,
prop Soite C, Bulletin, Sangatuck, sundries, State
Prop R C, Bulletin, Sangatuck, sundries, State
Prop R C, Bulletin, Sangatuck, sundries, State

Prop R. C. Britain, Sangainck, sundries, State Prop Ry calld, Buffale, sundries, Randolph State Contains City, Buffale, sundries, State Acceptance, Commandation, State Acceptance, Commandation, State State Contains City, Buffale, Sundries, State Acceptance, Colorand, sandries, Wellis street, Prop New Krs. Grand Haven, towing, Rush street, Prop Canada, Collingwood, sundries, Wellis street, Prop Canada, Collingwood, sundries, Market, Schr M. C. Winstow, Ruskegos, Ismber, Gas-House Silp.

Sip.
Stip.
Schr Mears, Buffale, ceal, Clark street.
Schr A. M. Peterson, Erie, coal, Eighteenth street.
Schr Bernet, Menonines, lumber, C.S. & Q.
Schr Ferry Hannah, Manutee, humber, Harket.
Schr D. R. Marsin, Edwinger, humber, Market.
Schr Mocking Bird, Fortage Pier, humber, Market.
Schr Mocking Bird, Fortage Pier, humber, Market.
Schr Mosking, Schr Men, Market.
Schr W. Staith, South Haven, bark, North Halsted

Stip.
Schr Weiverine, Grand Haven, jumber, Allen Silp.
Schr Harvest Queen, Ludington, lumber, no order.
Schr Glad Tidings, Frankfort, lumber, Functeenth

Sche Weiverine, Grand Haven, iumber, Aflen Silp.
Schr Harvest Queen, Ludington, lumber, no order.
Schr Gist Tidings, Frankfort, lumber, Fearteenth
Afreel.
Schr Ross Belle, Grand Haven, lumber, Market.
Schr Howiett, Grand Haven, lumber, North
Brand.
Schr Otter, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Schr Belle Brown, Occust Brs., posts, Orden Silp.
Schr Otter, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Schr Belle Brown, Occust Brs., posts, Orden Silp.
Schr O. Luting, Kewannee, ties, Market.
Schr Gelle Brown, Occust Brs., posts, Orden Silp.
Schr O. Luting, Kewannee, ties, Market.
Schr C. Rishs, Grand Haven, lumber, Market.
Schr Ghesse, Ludington, immber, Market.
Schr H. E. Cook, Hamin, immber, no order.
Schr M. E. Cook, Hamin, immber, market.
Schr City of Grand Rapids, Grand Haven, lumber,
Allen Silp.
Schr Active, Peshtigo, lumber, Rush street.
Schr Granger, Cheboygan, lumber, Market.
Schr Japan, Ludington, lumber, Market.
Schr Japan, Ludington, lumber, Market.
Schr Granger, Cheboygan, lumber, Market.
Schr Granger, Cheboygan, lumber, Market.
Schr A. Tomine, White Lake, wood, Chicago avennee.
Schr B. J. Luff, Ludington, lumber, Sampson Silp.
Schr Herschel, Menominee, lumber, Sampson Silp.
Schr Herschel, Menominee, lumber, Stefson Silp.
Schr Urarhs, Menominee, lumber, Stefson Silp.
Schr C. Harrison, White Lake, wood, Rush street.
Schr M. J. Cumminrs, Oswego, coal, Histhaway's, Schr C. C. Trowbridge, Sammer Island, ties, Market.
Schr Massan, Charlotte, coal, Adams street.
Schr Driver, Dalion, ties, R. L. B. R.
Schr J. Bean, Jr., Mankenon, lumber, Market.
Schr J. Bean, Jr., Mankenon, lumber, Market.
Schr J. Strimore, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Schr J. Bean, Jr., Mankenon, lumber, Market.
Schr J. Strimore, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Schr J. Dreson, Ludington, lumber, Market.
Schr Helen Blood, Maskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Helen Bloo

Stim Grace Grummone, South Haven, sundres, Tug W. Livingston, Jr. Peshtigo, towing. Son Transfer, Grand Haven, light. Schr S. A. Irish, Grand Haven, light. Schr City of Grand Haven, Grand Haven, light. Stim Alpena, Musiceyon, sundress. Stimr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundress. Stimr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundress.

OBITUARY.

Alapson Work, One of the Original Marty re to the Cause of American Freedom, Goes to His Beward - Death of Shipbuilder

to His Reward - Death of Shipbuilder Crausp.

Special Discretch to The Tribuse.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 8.—Mr. Alanson Work, famous among the early Abolitionists of the country, died in this city to-day, ared 80 years. In 1835 he moved from Connecticut to Plymouth, Ill., and subsequently went to the Mission Institute near Quiccy, where, with James E. Burr and George Thompson, two theological students, he engaged in an attempt to liberate alsaves in Missouri by getting them over the river on to free soil. Through treachery this scheme was disclosed while the three mee were upon Missouri territory, and they were surrounded by an armed band of slaveholders and conveyed to the jail slaveholders and conveyed to the jati in Palmyra. Three months later they were

were apon ansour territory, and sery were surrounded by an armed band of slaveholders and conveyed to the jail in Palinyra. Three months later they were tried and sentenced to twelve years'imprisonment in the Peontentlary. Armed men were outside the court-room ready to hank them in case they were not convicted. They were subjected to all sorts of indignities while being taken to the prison at Jefferson City, and, after getting there, their secommodations were scat and their fare poor, and they were forced to eat with their flugers. After serving over three and a haif years Work was pardoned by Gov. Edwards "on the express condition that he recturn to Counceticut, his former residence, with his wife and children, and settles himself there." though the codition was not known to Work himsest the accretist release. Barr was kept in orison four and a balf years, and Thompson nearly five years. The treatment of these men and the killing of Lovejoy at Alton were amonat the first seen to which a country thirty werk has resided in Hartford for nearly thirty were first a quick way, very few persons of the present generation knowing assuming of this chief event of his life. Mr. Work has a nine children, four of whom are sons, only one living.—Henry C. Work, the well-known musical 'author, and 'composer of "Trampi Trampi" "Kangdom Commag," etc.

The general blanch to The Triems.

Printaperritis, July & — William Cramp, one of the oldest and most famous shipbullders in this country, died to-day at his cottage in Allahite City, of ossification of the bonse of William Cramp & Scannell Land Cramp

BENNER'S REMOVAL.

An Indignation Meeting of German Yesterday Afternoon.

The Mayor's Action Denounced by Number of Well-Known Speakers.

Resolutions of Regret and Disapproval Unanimously Adopted.

Purther Action to Be Taken at Onco-- In Agii tiet, Committee Appointed.

A mass-meeting of German citizens, irrespective of party, was held yesterday afternoon at the North Side Turner-Hall, under the suspices of the Chicago Turngemeinde, to give expression to their indignation and disgust at Mayor Harrison's action in removing Fire-Marshal Benner from the position he has so efficiently filled for many years. The Germans turned out quite numerously, and there were just as many Democrate present as Republicans. The feeling of discust with Mayor Harrison's administration thus far among the German citizens seemed to be quite unanimous, and there is no decying the fact that, were he to run again for Mayor or any other office, he would hardly get a single German vote.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Rmit Hoechster, first speaker of the Turngemeinds,

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Smit Roschster, first speaker of the Turagemeinds, who explained its object, saying that the Turagemeinde was certainly justified in taking the lead in this matter, having a large property juterest, and being composed of leading German citizens who are all heavy insurers and highly interested as to who is in charge of the Firs Department.

Mr. Jacob Boser was elected Chairman, and Mr. William Knecken Secretary.

MR. FRANK SCHWEINPURTH,

a leading German Democrat, expressed his disgust at the Mayor's action. He did not think they had anything decent to expect from Mayor

a leading German Democrat, expressed his degrat at the Mayor's action. He did not think they had anything decent to expect from Mayor Harrison, and they ought to give full vent to their feelings of disgust with his administration. Marshal Benner had been the best Fire-Marshal the city had ever had,—in fact, the best there was in the country,—and the Germans ought to show by their action that they would not submit to such an outrace as his removal.

ADDLPH WUNLER

said be was pleased when he learned that this meeting was to be held, and he hoped they would protest as emphasically as possible against the insult offered the Germans by the Mayor in removing Marshal Benner. It was an insult to every German for the city, and they ought to resunt the insult with every means in their power.

Ald. Wetterer said he had talked with some of the principal business men and had found none that did not condemn the Mayor's action. As a member of the Council, he would say there were more than two-thirds of that body in favor of the resention of Marshal Benner. It was the general opinion that his removal was unwarranted and without cause. A better officer had never held an office. He had libored day and flight, and his health had suffered from it, and now, having accomplished deeds of woulder, he is bricked out of office like a dog. The Mayor must be shown that the people will not submit to such outrages.

MR. JORDH RAUPMAR

was of the opinion that the Mayor had no cause for removing Marshal Benner, and that he was actuated solety by selfish motives. If the Mayor was really saxious to make retreachments in the City Government be could do so without taking a portion of the salary of the poorly-naid firemes. The removal of Marshal Benner was simply made to give Harrison a chance to appoint an office-sceker to reward those who had helped him into office. They had seen before the fire Department what it now is, and has gained the confidence of the people in the fulley massare. They were all interested in a good Fire Department what i

MR. JULIUS J. COHEN also made a few remarks, severely condetowing the Mayor's action. He said that if there had been an Irishman in Benner's position, and he had done as well as Benner, the Germans would support sim just as they do Benner. He hoped every citizen and property-holder would join in a protest against the Mayor's arbitrary action. He finally moved that a Committee oe appointed to draft resolutions giving expressions to the sentiment of the meeting regarding Benner's removal.

Mr. Schweinfurth said that he did not think the appointment of such a committee would be proper. From what Aid. Wetterer had said, the Council intended to take setion to-morrow evening. A committee should be appointed to call

in gase nothing was done by the Council, and then the proper resolutions could be adopted.

Mr. Joseph Kaufman did not think the proposed action by the Council onght to be taken into consideration. The Mayor was the man with whom they had to deal. He moved that a committee of agritation be appointed to take hold of the matter, call another meeting, drait resolutions, and do such other work as would be found necessary bereatter.

Ald. Westerer thought the appointment of such a committee and the adoption of proper resolutions would only ald the Council in its task.

Several others spoke in favor of the appointment of a Committee on Resolutions. Mr. Knecken supported Kaulman's motion to appoint an agitation committee, whose duty it should be to submit the matter to the Mayor, and take such other steps as might be necessary to have Marshal Beaner reinstated.

Mr. Ph. Koshler wanted resolutions passed at this meeting, so that the people could see the feeling which animated the Germans.

Pinally Mr. Cohen's motion to appoint a committee of sevent to draft resolutions to be laid before the Mayor and the Council was unanimously adopted.

The following Committee was appointed; Malzacher, Schweinfurth, Cohen, Berellinger, Koshler, Welter, and Hoechster. The Committee returned after a short absence and submitted

THE FOLLOWING BESOLUTIONS: A GENERAL MASS-MEETING

mittee returned after a short absence and submitted

THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTIONS:

WHENDAS, The Hon. Carter H. Harrison, at the time Mayor of Chicago, has suddenly removed from his position Fire-March all Beauca; and

WHENDAS, The said officer has performed the duties of his office to the suffer statetion of all our citizens; and

WHENDAS, We, the property holders and insurers, have a particular interest in the successful management of the Fire Department of the Fire Department of the Fire Department of the Fire Department of the Fire Department.

Resolved, That are Honor the Mayor be requested to reconsider the removal of Matt Benner and responint him to his position.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be submitted to the Mayor of this city and the Cammon Council.

The prescribles and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The Committee on Resolutions was continued to act as an Aritation Committee.

On motion, Mr. Haunaler and Mr. Boser were added to the Committee.

An adjournment was then had.

BUSINESS NOTICES

Taking hold with enthusiasm of Caswell's Bippery Rim Lorenges has cared many a cough-sold in Chicago by Buck & Rayner. NEW PUBLICATIONS

D. LOTHROP & CQ., RONTON, PUBLISH:

MY DAUGHTER SUSAN.

Yel. IV. Idie Hour Series. By Pan's.

18 Idintrations. Price, 80.

Showing what a woman can do when she is in served.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

DETH STOARY PUBLIS. Price, 20.

A LAPINIAN SHOT OF Sechool Series. By LALLABETH STOARY PUBLIS. Price, 20.

A LAPINIAN SHOT OF SECONDORS.

JESSIE'S NEIGHBORS. Vol. IV. Tut of School Series. By LAFTER A beautiful story or girl life.

CATARRH ST ROS NATIONAL OF THE CATARRH ST ROS NATIONS OF THE CATARRAS NATIONS OF THE CATARRAS OF THE CATARRAS

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#### FINANCE AND TRADE.

Review of the Financial Events of the Last Week.

A Seminal Holiday in Commercial Circles-Whea Strenger-Corn Pirm.

FINANCIAL.

Chicago clearings last week exhibit the remarkable increase of \$2 per cent over the clearings of the corresponding week of last year. For the month of Jane the increase was \$4½ per cent. The figures were \$97,897,535 for the month of June, 1879, and \$72,798,404 for June, 1878. For the half-year the increase at this city was 17.7 per cent, or from \$455,105,859 in six months of 1878, to \$555,558,160 in six months of 1879. This shows that at Chicago, as at the other cities of the country, the improvement has become more marked towards the middle of the year than it was at the beginning. We take from the Public a statement of the clearings of the Clearing-House cities for the first six months of 1878 and 1879:

| THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN  | 1879.                        | 1878, 05011                  |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| New York 31                 |                              | 9, 850, 943, 860             |
| Boston                      | 1, 221, 545, 069             | 1, 121, 618, 160             |
| Philadelphia.               | 885, 371, 480                | 812, 641, 768                |
| Chicago                     | 535, 858, 160                | 455, 105, 852                |
| San Francisco.              | 266, 205, 926                | 273, 372, 208                |
| Cincinnati                  | 264, 823, 807                | 257, 668, 929                |
| St. Louis                   | 267, 226, 714                | 224, 333, 967                |
| Baltimore                   | 249, 699, 933                | 244, 287, 594                |
| Milwaukee                   | 118, 684, 964                | 129, 727, 071                |
| New Orleans                 | 214, 079, 919                | 238, 500, 660                |
| Louisville                  | 122, 823, 398                | 103, 805, 446                |
| Pittaburg                   | 102, 103, 340                | 98, 773, 970                 |
| Providence                  | 72, 998, 800                 | 84, 603, 500                 |
| Geveland                    | 90, 206, 375<br>27, 154, 714 | 27, 585, 897                 |
| Kansas City<br>Indianapolis | 28, 203, 590                 | 15, 972, 651<br>28, 851, 171 |
| New Haven                   | 17, 304, 014                 | 17, 502, 350                 |
| Columbus                    | 13,817,538                   | 11, 750, 616                 |
| Springfield                 | 10, 831, 275                 | 11, 354, 811                 |
| Worcester                   | 11, 972, 271                 | 13, 379, 944                 |
| Syraguse                    | 7, 872, 736                  | 7, 529, 978                  |
| Lowell                      | 6,968,710                    | 6, 513, 376                  |
|                             |                              |                              |

Total. 7... \$16,906,907,123 \$14,035,823,786
Deteide N. Y... 4,475,752,000 4,184,879,923 It will be noticed that the only places which show decreased bank operations are San Francisco, where stock speculation has been arrested by the great decrease in the production of the Comstock lode, Milwankee, New Orleans, Providence, New Haven, Springfield, and Worcester. At all the other cities there is a handsome gain. It is remarkable that Chicago, where banking had no place a generation ago, stands fourth on this list, ranking first after New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The principal local financial event of the week was the going into effect of the new Interest law, which limits the rate to 8 per cent. Banks that had 10 per cent customers whom they

law, which limits the rate to 8 per cent. Banks that had 10 per cent customers whom they wished to retain lowered their charges to 8 per cent, in accordance with the law. Ten per cent customers whom it was no object to deal with at 8 per cent were sent into the street to make the best terms they could with the money-brokers. The general demand for loans slackened considerably. Rates are 4, 5, and 6 per cent on call, and 7@8 per cent on time. Currency shipments to the country are growing smaller. There was a good demand all the week for New York exchange. A new local security made its appearance on the market in \$300,000 Cook County 5s, which were sold by the country at 100 9-16. The demand for Chicago and Cook County bonds was good, owing to go and Cook County bonds was good, owing to some heavy purchases for the fund of the Board of Education. Apart from this the business

President Jewett, of the New York, Lake Eric & Western Raffroad, gives notice that an arrangement had been made with Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co. to extend for forty years the New York & Eric second-mortgage bonds falling due this coming 1st of September. The extended bonds will be gold 5 per cents. Holders can make the exchange through Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co. until Aug. 15, and that firm will pay 100% and interest for any of the bonds whose holders do not wish to exchange. The arrangement is thought to be a very good one for the Eric Company, which must otherwise, in order to pay off the maturing bonds, have sold its 7 per cent consolidated bonds, which are about 11234 at oresent.

| GOVERNMENT BONDS.  | an est forces    |
|--|------------------|
| Bld.   | Asked.           |
| U. S. 6e of '81 104%   | 104%             |
| U. S. new 5s of '81, ex int 103%   | 104              |
| U. S. new 41/4 ex int 105%   | 10614            |
| U. S. 4 per cent coupons 1014  | 102%             |
| II. S. currency 68   | LI AND THE PARTY |
| Refunding certificates 102%  | STATE STATE      |
|  | द्धारमध्य प्रसाद |
| FOREIGN EXCHANGE.  | D D1979          |
| Slaty days.  | Sight.           |
| Belgium 517-4  | 488%             |
| Belgium 317%   | 513              |
| France   | 515              |
|  | 515              |
| Germany 95%  | 95%              |
| Holland 40   | 401/2            |
| Austria  | 46               |
| Norway   | 27%              |
| Sweden   | 27%              |
| Denmark  | 27%              |
| COMMERCIAL BILLS.  | of Lines         |
| Sixty days.  | Sight.           |
| Starty days. Sterling. 4831/2  | 4851/2           |
| Prancs 521%  | 519              |
| LOCAL SECURITIES.  | AND APPROVED     |
| Bid.   | Asked.           |
| Chicago Municipal 7s, 1892 *1131/4   | •113%            |
| Chicago Municipal 7s, 1898 115   | *115%            |
| Chicago Water loan 78  | *114%            |
| Chicago Municipal 6s   | *108             |
| Chicago Water loan 6s 108  | *108             |
| Chicago Lincoin Park 78 *105%  | ¥106¼            |
| Chicago South Park 78 105  | •106             |
| Chicago Contra a series ( con the contra a contr | CANADA A         |

|   | THE WORLD WE THE POPULATION OF LOW PORT AND THE PARTY BILL OF      | Asked.        |
|---|--|---------------|
|   | Chicago Municipal 7s, 1892 *11314                                  | *113%         |
|   | Chicago Municipal 7s. 1898 *115                                    | *1151/2       |
|   | Chicago Water loan 78  | *114%         |
|   | Chicago Municipal 6s   | *108          |
|   | Chicago Water loan 6s  | *108          |
|   | Unicago Lincoln Park /8 TUOM                                       | *106%         |
|   | Chicago South Park 78 *105   | *106          |
|   | Chicago West Park 7s *105<br>Chicago West Park 7s *108             | *106%         |
|   | Chicago Treasury Wairants (scrip). 98%                             | 991/2         |
|   | Chicago Treasury Warrants (new                                     | THE REPORT OF |
| 1 | ecrip) 93  | ALC: T        |
|   | Cook County 78 *1134   | *11314        |
|   | Cook County (short) 78   | *1021/4       |
|   | Cook County 5s 10114<br>City Railway (South Side) 1704             | *1021/        |
|   | City Railway (South Side) 170%                                     | ALMMA SE      |
|   | City Railway (West Side) 175                                       | ******        |
|   | City Railway do 7 percent cents *106                               | •106₩         |
|   | City Railway (North Side) 120                                      | 125           |
|   | City Railway (North Side) 7 p. c. buds*106%<br>Chamber of Commerce | 6214          |
|   | Chamber of Commerce 61   | Oct M         |
|   | *And interest.   | POPPED I      |
|   | COIN QUOTATIONS.   | 15 DJ 48      |
|   | COIN QUOTATIONS.   | INC. DO       |
|   | Following are Chicago quotations for o                             |               |
|   | Mexican (full weight)  | 85            |
|   | Sovereigns,  | 4.80          |
|   | Napoleons  | 3.80          |
|   | Twenty marks   | 4,70          |
|   | Amstrian Horing (Daper)  | 250           |

| Prussian thaiers                                      | 38 % 39<br>25 \$\to 25 \to 15.50<br>15.60       |
|---|---|
| EDWARD L. BREWSTEI                                    | openio wid ya Ti                                |
| 104 Washington-st.                                    | trails his post of                              |
| UNITED STATES 4 PER CENT<br>For sale in sums to suit. | BONDS   |
| COOK COUNTY & PER CENT BONDS                          | 0、2019年20日本日本日本日本日本日本日本日本日本日本日本日本日本日本日本日本日本日本日本 |

|           | For sale in sums to suit.                                  |
|-----------|--|
|           | OUNTY 6 PER CENT BONDS,                                    |
| Decou     | OOK COUNTY 7 PER CENT BONDS. CHICAGO CITY 7 PER CENT BONDS |
| TE SE     | BONDS.   |
| <b>新国</b> | Town of WEST CHICAGO,                                      |
| HOO.      | 5 per cent semi-annual interest, and                       |
|           | OOK COUNTY & PER CENT BONDS,                               |
| OW TO     | dy and for sale in denominations of \$1,000                |

CHARLES HENROTIN,

| ak is deser  | carr and the and an opening a se       |     |
|--------------|--|-----|
|              | LAZARUS SILVERMAN,                     |     |
| Bouth        | west corner Labelle and Randelph-sta., | 100 |
|              | Is buying and selling                  | N   |
| PT XX        | FOREIGN EXCHANGE,                      |     |
| <b>报告</b> 经过 | GOVERNMENT BONDS,                      |     |
| CHICAG       | O CITY AND COOK COUNTY BONDS           | 139 |

| New 3       | NAME OF  | constitu  | 5 \$5.5 (Print) | faient : | 20 364   |
|-------------|----------|-----------|-----------------|----------|----------|
| H FEET      | 1881     | 147. 3. 2 | Buck to         | ma-d     | 541      |
| distance of |          | E. WRE    |                 |          | 3 1      |
|             | BANKE    |           |                 |          | teach. Y |
|             | Washingt |           |                 |          |          |
| UNITE       | D STAT   | ES 4 PJ   | ER CEN          | T BON    | DS.      |

| UNITE   | ED STATE             | S 4 PER CI<br>P FUR 1878 | TAXES      | 68   |
|---------|----------------------|--------------------------|------------|------|
| FOR .   | \$0 - 100 M          | N SUMS                   | A. M. EIDD |      |
| Chicago | LTONSTAL<br>128 LaSa | He-st., Chick BROKES     | R & CO     | ork. |

| G. SALTONSTALL                                  | New York.  |
|---|--|
| SALTONSTAL                                      | L KIDDER & CO.   |
| STOCK   | BROKERS.   |
| Danales hanghe and sold                         | on margin by telegraph at N. Stock Lists on file and all in- |
| an action framished on a                        | annifortion.   |
| Mesars. Saltonstall, Ki<br>umbers of the New Yo | dder & frank, of our firm, are                               |
| ourpers of the New You                          | and the second second second second                          |

ECRIVES SAVINGS DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS

GENERAL BROKER, THIED TOWARD and to Buy CITY SCRIP FOR 1875

A. O. SLAUGHTON

BANKER AND BROKE. Stocks, Bonds, Local Securities, and Land Member of New York Stock Explanation

Buy and sell Exchange on Great Britain and Europe. SEORTALL . HELMER.

MONEY IN HAND to loan on INSIDE REAL RETATE, IMPROVED, for five years, at the lowest rates. Railway Bonds and other good Securities nagotiated.

C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND,

. 127 LaSalle-at. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE STOCK.
CITY BAILWAY STOCK.
WEST DIVISION BAILWAY CESTIFICATES. WEST DIVISION RAILWAY STOCK.

PRESTON. KEAN & CO.. BANKERS,
180 Washington-st.,
Allow the Highest Market Price for CALLED
5-20s and 10-60s in cash or in exchange for the
New 4 per cents, and
OFFEE FOR SALE \$70,000 Fulton County. Ill., 8 per cent Bess 550,00 Illinois 7 per cent School Bonds. \$20,000 lows 7 per cent School Bonds. FOREIGN, EXCHANGE bought and sold.

BY TELEGRAPH. LONDON, July 5-5 p. m.—Congels, 98 3-16 for noney; 93% for account.

American securities—Illinois Central, 91%;
Pennsylvania Central, 41%; Reading, 20%; Eric. 28%; preferred, 54.
United States Bonds—New 5s, 106; 434s, 109; 4a, 104%.
PARIS, July 5.—Rentes, 116f 85c.

NEW YORK, July 5.—Rentes, 1107 Soc.

NEW YORK, July 5.—The following is the weekly bank statement: Loans, increase, \$3,507,000; specie, increase, \$223,200; legal-tenders, increase, \$2,645,000; deposits, decrease, \$9,898,700; girculation, increase, \$171,600; reserve, increase, \$301,775. The banks now hold \$10,432,875 in excess of their legal requirements.

#### COMMERCIAL.

No regular session of the Board of Trade was held Saturday, and rather more business than usual in late years was done on the curbstone. The British markets were stronger, and the local market sympathized, under a rather brisk de-mand, the trading being for the most part in wheat.

wheat.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the fotry-eight bours ending at o'clock on Saturday morning, with comparisons:

| Acting to the same of | RECEIPTS. |          | SHIPMENTS.  |             |  |
|-----------------------|-----------|----------|-------------|-------------|--|
|                       | 1879.     | 1878.    | 1879.       | 1878.       |  |
| Flour, bris           | 9, 138    | 8,756    | GR. 477     |             |  |
| Wheat, bu             | 41,999    | 37,738   | 336, 160    |             |  |
| Corn, bu              | 315, 828  | 246, 640 | 251, 393    | 251, 450    |  |
| Oats, bu              | 51,861    | 83, 336  | 154, #40    | 69,637      |  |
| Rye, bu               | 7,000     | 2,592    | 2,345       | 400         |  |
| Barley, Du            | 4,021     | 1,800    | 1,582       | 1,280       |  |
| C. meats, lbar        | 459,070   | 261, 395 | 2, 936, 643 | 3, 148, 832 |  |
| Pork, bris            | 130       | 336      | 1,333       | 1,817       |  |
| Lard. lbs             | 48,000    | 392, 950 | 824, 348    | .325, 108   |  |
| Live hogs, No.        | 18,793    | 12,748   | 6,837       | 3,056       |  |
| Cattle, No            | 6,993     | 3,348    | 4,520       | 2,830       |  |
| Sheep, No             | 711       | 376      | 280         | 532         |  |
| Poultry, lbs          | 600       |          |             |             |  |
| Poultry, coops.       | 18        |          |             |             |  |
| Cggs. pkgs            | 634       | 1,473    | 26          | 122         |  |
| Butter, Ibe           | 357,226   | 550, 861 | 325, 220    | 282, 398    |  |
| ). fruit, lbs         | 267       | 760      | 8,310       |             |  |
| 3. apples, bris       | 9         | 325      |             | **** *****  |  |

of breadstuffs and live stock at this point dur-

| Helpt.                | July 5,         | June 28,    | July 6,     |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|
| Receipts-             | 1879.           | 1879,       | 1878.       |
| Flour, bris           |                 | 65, 659     | 38, 155     |
| Wheat, bu             | . 446, 464      | 831,094     | 177, 771    |
| Corn, bn              | , 1, 884, 225   | 1, 459, 141 | 1, 337, 515 |
| Oats, bu              |                 | 320, 782    | 357, 655    |
| Rye, bu               |                 | 26, 431     | 19, 029     |
| Barley, bu            |                 | 11.785      | 5, 046      |
| Live hogs, No         |                 | 125, 291    | 108,957     |
| Cattle, No Shipments- | Service Service | 24, 955     | 16, 177     |
| Flour, bris           | 61, 177         | 56, 637     | 36, 271     |
| Wheat bu              | . 1, 220, 358   | 605, 912    | 244, 965    |
| Corn, bu              | .1, 292, 707 1  | 1,546,742 1 |             |
| Oats, bu              | . 320, 206      | 303,414     | 365, 027    |
| Rye, bu               | 12,379          | 24,071      | 3,195       |
| Barley, bu            | 8, 437          | 15,261      | 4, 483      |
| Live bogs, No         | 22, 134         | 35.712      | 28, 440     |
| Cattle No             |                 | 15,963      | 9, 399      |
| The following g       | rain was in     | spected in  | to store    |
| in this city since T  |                 |             |             |
| red winter wheat,     | S care No.      | 2 do. 6 car | s do old.   |

spring, 1 car rejected do, 3 cars No. 2 hard, 36 cars No. 2 spring, 67 cars No. 3 do, 24 cars re-jected do, 10 cars no grade (165 wheat); 2 cars yellow corn, 169 cars and 16,150 bu high mixed do, 4 cars new high mixed, 4 cars new mixed, 494 cars and 18,200 bn No. 2 do. 46 cars rejected 1 car no grade (720 corn); 21 cars No. 2 white nets, 26 cars No. 2 do, 12 cars rejected do, 2 cars no grade (61 oats); 13 cars and 500 bu No.

| barley; 8 cars fee  |               |           |          |
|---------------------|---------------|-----------|----------|
| 423,000 bu. Inspe   | cted out:     | 288,469 b | u wheat  |
| 185,222 bu corn, 10 |               |           |          |
|                     |               |           |          |
| Flour was inact     | Access to the | tottowing | was th   |
| nominal range of    | prices:       |           |          |
| Choice winters      | P. LOS BORDE  | \$5.50    | @6, 25   |
| Good to choice wint | ters          | 4.75      | @5.25    |
| Fair to good winter | 8             | 4.50      | @4.75    |
| Choice Minnesotas   |               | 4.50      | @5. 25   |
| Fair to good Minne  | sotas         | 4.25      | @4.75    |
| Fair to good spring | d             | 3.75      | @4.50    |
| Low springs         |               | 2.50      | @3.00    |
| Patents             |               | 6.00      | @8.00    |
| Double extras, in s | acks          | 8.85      | @4.50    |
| Export extras in s  |               |           |          |
| Bran was quiet      | at Thurs      | sday's qu | otations |

which were \$7.25@7.50 per ton on track, and coarse corn-meal was quoted at \$13.50 per ton on track. Middlings were quoted at \$9.50@ 10.50 per ton, and shorts at \$8.50@8.75.

Wheat was active for a holiday, and advanced and the crops on the other side were reported to be looking poorly. The local receipts also were be looking poorly. The local receipts also were, moderate, and the shorts, alarmed at the outlook, wanted to cover. July opened at 992 and rose to 99%, closing at 993@99%c. Angust sold at 95@95%c, and closed at 95%@95%c. September sold at 93@94c, and closed at 93%c. The receipts of new winter wheat Saturday were fifteen cars, eleven of which inspected into the higher grades.

were fifteen cars, eleven of which inspected into the higher grades.

Corn was firmer, selling rather freely at 37½c for August, and later at 37¾c, closing at 87½@ 37¾c. July was quiet at 36¾c bid and 36¾c saked, and September at 37½@38c.

Outs were quiet at 37½c for September, 37¼@ 28¾c for August, and 38c bid for July. Vesselroom was reported taken for 60,000 bu.

Rye was firmer, sales being reported of 10,000 bu for August at 50½c. July was nominal at 51c. Barley was quiet, September being unquotable.

Mess pork was quiet at \$9.92½@9.95 seller August and at \$10.05 seller September.

Lard was steady, with sales reported of 250 tos at \$6.17½ seller August. September was The

| SALV TOOL<br>only areas | Shoul-<br>ders. | Short rice. | L. & S. clears. | Short clears. |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|---------------|
|                         | \$3.80<br>3.80  |             | 84.75           |               |
| ember                   | 3.87%           | 4.80        | 4. 8254         | 4.974         |

Loose. Do, Ju Do, Au Do, Sep June,

| Long clears quoted at \$4.65 loose, and \$4.83% poxed; Cumberlands, 5%@5% boxed; long- |
|--|
| nt hams, 81/@9c; sweet-pickled hams, 8@81/c  |
| or 16 to 15 ib average; green hams, 7%@8c for same averages; green shoulders, 8%@8%c.  |
| Bacon quoted at 41/@4%c for shoulders, 5%@   |
| % for short ribs, 5% 65% for short clears, 1% @9c for hams, all canvased and packed.   |
| Grease was quiet at \$5.00@5.25 for No. 1  |
| rown."   |

| rown.               | 15 35 5000 300 5      | 324 TARREST           |
|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Beef products we    | re quiet at           | \$9.00@9.25 for       |
| ness, \$10.00@10.25 |                       |                       |
| SLOO for house      | STATE OF THE PARTY OF | the the standard harm |

Tallow was quoted at 5%@5%c for city, and There was a fair inquiry for grain carriers vesterday, and several charters were made at 13/c for corn to Buffato, and on throtten rates, which were unchanged. Agents asked Se for corn vessels, and some of them refused to take anything less. Sa(c: Light cured hides. B D... Heavy do, B D... Damaged do, B D... Calf. B D...

| The Cincinnati Price Cang statement of the nu | mber of ho    | gs packed              |
|---|---------------|------------------------|
| nce March 1 this year as                      | d lant: "1943 | 图像。例如位于1               |
| selfation desires at at                       | 1879. du      | 1878.                  |
| pcinnati                                      | 87,000        | 71,000                 |
| bicago  | 170,000       | 1, 140, 000<br>87, 000 |
| dianapolis                                    | 9.45 0000     | 160,000                |
| dianapolis                                    | 138, 813      | 95,725                 |
| edar Rapids                                   | 36.991        | 91.784                 |
| abula, Ta                                     | 30, 500       | 19, 200                |
| es Moines. Ls                                 | 31,000        | 7,000                  |
| her places, approximately                     | 225, 000      | 140,000                |
| Poli  | 1-004 904     | 1,411,700              |
| In the dry woods ma                           | what there    | VEAT .                 |

In the dry woods market there, was a quiet feeling. Very few buyers were present, and the volume of mail orders was light. Priors were firm throughout the list. Groceries net with a fair requirt, and the market was strong as last quoted. The boot and sone trade remained quiet, but prices display great firmness, the tandency being unmistakably upwards. Prices of dried fruits ranged the same as an Thursday. Fish also were quied unchanged. In the batter and choose market there was not much sir, and values remained weak and unsettled. A far demand for oils was noted, and former quotation, were very generally adhered to, the general market continuing steady. Leather was firm. Tobacco was moving with fair liberality, and was quoted firm. No changes were noted in the coal and wood market.

Lumber was fairly active at the yards. Dealthe usual quota of fresh ones by mail. Treport no cessation in the country demand? receipts are heavy, and many think the session receipts will be the largest ever known, platheir estimates at 1,300,000,000 ft. But trad their estimates at 1,300,000,000 ft. But trad also heavier, and, if the crops are harreste good condition, bids fair to be big all throthe fall months. Dealers estimate that stock now is no larger than a year ago, and shipments as well as receipts are far aheas those of last year to date. The cargo mawas slow yesterday. The offerings were libut sales were rather slowly made. Sel saked old prices. The wool, hide, seed, and asked old prices. The wool, hide, seed, an markets were quiet. Green fruits sold ear former prices. The receipts were rather the average. Potatoes were lower and the street being oversupplied. Poultry

| GENERAL MARKETS. BROOM-CORN-was quiet and steady. The stock is lighter than usual, and is firmly held in   |
|--|
| anticipation of a short crop:  Fine green carpes brush, \$2 lb 6 665  Green hurl 6 665  Red-tipped hurl 5 635  Fine green, with hurl to work it 5466                                 |
| Red-dipped do 44/65 Inferior . 34/64 Crooked 2 64 BUTTER—Trade was very quiet, there being neonsiderable movement beyond meeting the requirements of local consumers. Prices, though |

|     | Red-tipped do                                    |
|-----|--|
| 1   | Red-tipped do                                    |
| 71  | Crooked 2 @4                                     |
| •   | BUTTER-Trade was very quiet, there being no      |
|     |  |
| 1   | considerable movement beyond meeting the re-     |
|     | quirements of local consumers. Prices, though    |
| . 1 | nominally unchanged, showed considerable irregu- |
|     |  |
|     |  |
|     | Creamery   |
|     | Good to choice dairy                             |
|     | Medium   |
| •   | Inferior to common 46 7                          |
|     |  |
|     |  |
|     | was quoted firm and unchanged:                   |

| Stark 24                                    | Burlaps, 41              | ou11@13         |
|---|--------------------------|-----------------|
|   | % Do, 5 bu               | 120014          |
| Otter Creek 20                              | 4 Gunnies, sh            | ngie13@14       |
| Lewiston 21                                 | 14 Do, double            | 23@25           |
| American 20                                 | Wool sacks               | 35@40           |
| CHEESE Sales to                             |                          |                 |
| fected at about previou                     |                          |                 |
| Full cream                                  |                          | 54/064          |
| Part skim                                   |                          | 414@514         |
| Full skim                                   |                          | 3 @3%           |
| Low grades                                  |                          |                 |
| COAL-Remains ina                            |                          |                 |
| demand to supply curre                      |                          |                 |
| orders were filled at                       |                          |                 |
|   |                          |                 |
| \$4.50@4.75 for Erie, a<br>EGGS-Were quoted | nd \$3.00@3.2            | 5 for Illinois. |
| are coming forward in                       | noor order a             | d have to be    |
| carefully examined bef                      | ore they can h           | e sold          |
| FISH-Were quoted a                          |                          |                 |
| liberal at the following                    | range of pric            | es:             |
| No. 1 whitefish. 9 14-h                     | rl                       | 4.50            |
| Family whitefish, 14-br                     |                          | 2,25@ 2,50      |
| Trout, 16-brl                               |                          | 3.60@ 3.76      |
| Mackerel, extra-mess,                       | 16-brl                   | 12. 25@12. 50   |
| No. 1 shore, 1/2-brl                        |                          | 10.25@10.50     |
| No. 1 bay, 16-brl                           | *****                    | 7.000 7.25      |
| No. 2 shore, 1/4-brl                        |                          | 5.500 5.75      |
| No. 2 bay, 1/2-brl                          |                          | 4.50@ 4.75      |
|   |                          |                 |
| Fat family, new, 1/2-brl                    | **                       | 8.00@ 3.25      |
| No. 1 bay, kits                             |                          | 1.00@ 1.23      |
| Family kits                                 | **** ********            |                 |
| George's codfish, \$2 100                   | D8                       | 4.50@ 4.75      |
| Summer-cured cod, 19 1                      | 00 Iba                   | 4.75            |
| Compressed cod<br>Dressed cod               | Water and a character of | 6               |
| Dressed cod<br>Labrador herring, split,     |                          | 6,25            |
| Labrador nerring, spiil,                    | Dris                     | 6, 25           |

| Compressed cod 6                                  |
|---|
| Compressed cod 6%6 7                              |
| abrador herring, split, bris 6.25                 |
| Labrador herring, round, bris 5.75@ 6.00          |
| babrador herring, round, bris 5. 75@ 6.00         |
| abrador herring, round, 1/4-bris 3.50             |
| Iolland herring 1.25@ 1.30                        |
| Smoked halibut 11                                 |
| scaled nerring, w box 3000 32                     |
| Colifornia salmon, bris                           |
| California salmon, %-bris 6.75                    |
| FRUITS AND NUTS-Remained dull, with prices        |
| ruling firm and steady. Orders were filled at the |
| notations following:                              |
| POREIGN.  |
| Dates 5 @ 61/4                                    |
| rigs, layers 14 @ 15                              |
|   |
| Purkish prunes 540 54                             |
| rench prunes, kegs 646 64                         |
| rench prunes. boxes 8 @ 14                        |
| Raisins, layers 1.45 @1.50                        |
| ondon layers 1.80 @1.90                           |
| oose Muscatel 1.60 @1.65                          |
| alencias, new 7%@ 7%                              |
| ante currants 41400 414                           |
| Atron 14 @ 15                                     |
| DOMESTIC.   |
| opples Alden 14                                   |

| French prunes, boxes,            | 8 (0)        |        |
|----------------------------------|--------------|--------|
| Raisins, layers                  | 1.45 @1      | 1750   |
| London layers                    | 1.80 @1      | . 90   |
| Loose Muscatel                   | 1 60 61      | 1.65   |
| Valencias, new                   | 7%@          |        |
| Zanto engranta                   | 414          | CA 302 |
| Zante currants                   | 41400        |        |
| Citron                           | 14 @         | 15     |
| DOMESTIC.                        |              | (mari) |
| Apples, Alden                    | 11 @         | 14     |
| Apples, evaporated               | 940          | 10     |
| Apples, New York and Michigan    | 3%@          |        |
| Apples, Southern                 | 31400        |        |
| Apples, Ohio                     | 314@         | 34     |
| Peaches, unpared, halves         | 340          | 412    |
| Peaches, unpared, quarters       | 3140         | 5 48   |
| Raspberries                      | 30 @         | 31     |
| Blackberries.                    | 5 @          | 514    |
| Blackberries.                    | 29 @         | 24     |
| NUTS.                            | ~ 6          | ~      |
| Filherts                         | 9 @          | 10     |
| FilbertsAlmonds, Terragons       | 18 @         | 18%    |
| Naples walnuts                   |              |        |
| Deseile                          | 1240         | 13%    |
| Brazile                          | 4%0          | 4%     |
| Texas pecans                     | 8 @          |        |
| River pecans.                    | 6 0          |        |
| Wilmington peanuts, new          | 6 @          | 614    |
| Tennessee peannts, new           | 5 @          | 5%     |
| Virginia peanuts                 | 640          | 6%     |
| GREEN FRUITS-Were not so         | plenty as    | neunl  |
| and berries were firmer, being i | n good rec   | gest.  |
| Apples were plenty and dull.     | Currante     | Wern   |
| anotad at 85/2000 for 10 at seen | word andle - |        |

| - 1 | Mapres wattutes  |
|-----|--|
| -1  | Brazile 4% 4 4%  |
| П   | Texas pecans   |
| Н   | River pecans 6 @ 6%  |
| -4  | Wilmington peanuts, new 6 @ 6%                                       |
|     | Tennessee peannts, new 5 @ 5%  |
|     | Virginia passants  |
| -1  | Virginia peanuts. 64@ 64<br>GREEN FRUITS—Were not so plenty as usual |
|     | GREEN FRUITS—were not so plenty as usual                             |
|     | and berries were armer, being in good request,                       |
| 4   | Apples were plenty and dull. Currants were                           |
| Я   | quoted at 65@80c for 16-qt cases. and wild plums                     |
| 1   | at \$1.00 per % bu. California pears sold at \$5.00.                 |
| N   | being the first arrivals:  |
|     | Strawberries, W case of 16 qts 70@ 1.50                              |
| 1   | Raspberries, red. & case of 16 qts 1.60@ 1.85                        |
| П   | Raspberries, black, & case of 16 qts. 1.50@ 1.65                     |
| 3   | Blueberries, per bu 2.75% 3.06                                       |
| н   | Apples. 2 box 20@ 50   |
| 1   | Peaches, 9 hox 1.500 2.00  |
| а   | Cherries 10 hu   |
| н   | Cherries, \$ bu  |
| 1   | Tomaton 7 hor  |
| ч   | Tomatoes, P box 75@ '80  |
| 1   | Lemons, 2 box 5.00@ 6,00   |
| 1   | Oranges, 2 box 7.50@ 8,00  |
| 1   | Bananas, # bunch 2.00@ 3.00  |
| 1   | GROCERIES-There were no price-changes in                             |
| 1   | this market. A less active business was doing, as                    |
| 1   | was to be expected, the previous day being a holl-                   |
|     |  |

| GROCERIES—There were no price-changes in              |
|---|
| this market. A less active business was doing, as     |
| was to be expected, the previous day being a holi-    |
| day, but prices were firmly supported all around.     |
| We quote: rest . no grant days from a subst 30 ways a |
| Carolina  |
| Carolina 7 @ 8  |
| Louisiana 646 74                                      |
| Rangoon, prime 7 6 75                                 |
| Rangoon, fair   |
| Mendaling, Java                                       |
| O. G. Java 241/@26                                    |
| Mocha24 @25   |
| Costa Rica 18 @1012                                   |
| Rio, fancy golden                                     |
| Rio, faney  |
| Rio, prime to choice                                  |
| Rio, fair   |
| Rio, common   |
| Rio, roasting 10%@12%                                 |
| SUGARS.   |
| Patent cut loaf 94@ 94                                |
| Crushed 1 9 @ QuZ                                     |
| Granulated 846 8%                                     |
| Powdered 9 6 94                                       |
| A standard  |
| Bx cra C 846 84                                       |
| C No 1  |
|   |
| Yellow 7 6 7%   |
| SIRUPS.   |
| California sugar-joaf drips35 @37                     |

| 1878.  | Signi cured hides. B D 8140 9   |          |
|--|---|----------|
| 0, <b>00</b> 0<br>87, <b>0</b> 00<br>80, 000                       | Later a December of the contract of the contra    | 9        |
| 5, 725<br>1, 784   | Descone, 9 b  |          |
| 5, 725<br>01, 784<br>19, 200<br>7, 000<br>10, 000                  | Dry salied, & b. damaged  |          |
| 1,706  | Green city butchers', steers, \$ b 7% 7% 5% Sheep pelts. wool estimated. \$ b 30 @33  |          |
| quie i   | HORSES—Dealers still report good demand for heavy draughters, fine coach teams, fine coupe horses, fine well-colored, good acting geldings.   |          |
| with a   | There is also some inquiry for single and double<br>road teams, and fine saddle horses and ponies still<br>and a market here. Common horses find a market   |          |
| sine   | bere for all they are worth. The following are some of the sales made by Fisher & Taylor since  |          |
| ices o   | bands high, weight 1,015 lbs, \$200; 1 bay Kentucky saddle mare, 4 years old, 15% hards high,   | İ        |
| natter   | 1,000 lbs. \$350: 1 black horse. 6 years old. 1546 hands bigh. 1,100 bs. \$175; 1 black saddle horse. 4 years old. 15 hards bigh. 900 lbs. \$185; 1 gray  |          |
| air de   | gelding. 7 years old, 16 hands high, 1, 125 lbs, \$225; I pair bay horses, 15% hands high, 6 and 7  |          |
| firm   | OILS No changes were apparent in the oil  |          |
| y, and   | Carbon, 110 degreestest   |          |
| Deal   | Carbon, headlight, 175 degrees test 15½ Carbon, Michigan legal test   | 1        |
| about  | Lard. No. 21. 46<br>Lard. No. 28. 46<br>Linseed, raw 65   |          |
| The  | Linseed, boiled 502 53  | 1        |
| lacing   | Whale, winter bleached 500, 53<br>Sperm 51, 2001 25<br>Nestsfoot oil, strictly was 720  | 1        |
| ted in   | I Mentaloos on me. I.   |          |
| t the  | Straita 40  |          |
| ad of  |   |          |
| beral,   | Gasoline, deodorized, 74 degrees 11 Gasoline, 87 degrees 18   |          |
| d hay  | West Virginia, natural, 29 degrees. 30 West Virginia, natural, 30 degrees. 25 West Virginia, reduced, 28 degrees. 15© 18  |          |
| below  | being heavy. Poor stock was quoted at \$2,000<br>2.50 per bri, and fancy peerless at about \$4.50.  |          |
| weak,  | were small, but sellers wanted to close out by<br>night, and shaded prices when necessary to effect   | 1        |
|  | sales:<br>Chickens, live. 9 dog   | 1        |
| The  | CPEDS Ware sominal Timothy was anotable   | 1        |
| @8%  | SALT—The sales continue large, and prices   | 1        |
| @5%  | steady: Fine salt. 9 brl  |          |
| @6<br>@5<br>@4<br>@4   | Dairy, 9 brl, without bags  |          |
| ng no<br>he re-  | prices: We repeat our list:   |          |
| hough<br>regu-   | Common to fair 17@25 Common to fair 20@35   |          |
| 4@16   | Choicest DOGGO JAPAN UNCOLORED.   |          |
| 2@14<br>9@10<br>4@ 7   | Superior to fine30@40 Extra fine to finest 50@55  | i        |
| and  | Extra fine to finest 50@60 conong. Choicest   | 1        |
| 213<br>214   | Choices   | 1        |
| 214<br>225<br>240  | Choicest70@75 Superior to fine28@45 WOOL—Was quiet. The orders have fallen off,   | 1        |
| uote:  | ing orders at quotations. Coates Bros., of Philadelphia, write: "Up to about the 20th of the  | i        |
| @6¼<br>@5¼<br>@3¼  | past mouth all kinds of wool were scarce, and ar-<br>rivals closely sold up at full prices, but after that<br>date the arrivals increased faster than the demand,<br>and the market became better supplied on most  | 2 2 2    |
| @2<br>small  | and the market became better supplied on most<br>grades, so that prompt sales could not be so readily<br>effected; prices. flowever, have been well sustain-  |          |
| , and<br>i, at<br>nois.  | ed, and are to-day higher on some grades than they  | 100      |
| Eggs<br>to be  | are holding off in the hopes of lower prices for wool, as they have thus far  | 1        |
| d was  | turers generally have but light stocks, and many are holding off in the hopes of lower prices for wool, as they have thus far found it impossible to obtain an advance on their goods in proportion to the rise in raw material, but the hand-to-mouth policy of buying has kept them frequently in market and kept prices continually from and they must soon scape.   | 1        |
| 4.50<br>2.50<br>3.75   | enter the market to supply immediate needs. At  | 1        |
| 2.50<br>0.50<br>7.25   | the same time the prices which are reported as having been paid in some parts of the country seem   | 9        |
| 7.25<br>5.75<br>4.75<br>4.50                                       | hardly warranted by Eastern markets, and already<br>in some sections buyers have withdrawn, and<br>wools can be bought at more favorable rates.   | a a      |
| 3.25<br>1.25<br>1.00   | "Washed descas have but lately come forward, and are yet in only moderate supply. Unwashed wools are now abundant, and buyers are holding off on them. Combing wools have been comparatively neglected, and have brought but lattle more than clothing of same grades. Tub-washed and all of wools are closed sudden and are in de-   | 8 9      |
| 4.75   | of on them. Combing wools have been compara-<br>tively neglected, and have brought but little more<br>than clothing of same grades. Tub-washed and  | 9        |
| 6. 25<br>6. 00   | mand at full prices."   | DO M     |
| 3.50<br>1.30   | Washed fleece, medium.         32@34           Washed fleece, fine, per lb.         30@32           Medium unwashed.         24@26  | h<br>N   |
| 11<br>32<br>2,50   |   | 8        |
| 6.75<br>rices  | Coarse do 20023 Tub-washed, choice 37638 Tub-washed, common to good. 30635  | CC       |
| Feeter<br>Calcus   | LIVE STOCK.   | 3        |
| 61/4<br>15<br>51/4   | Receipts—         Cattle, Hogs, Sheep.           Monday   | Q q      |
| 6%<br>14<br>50<br>90   | Receipts—         Cattle.         Hogs.         Sheep.           Monday         3, 861         18, 356         914           Tuesday         3, 874         14, 461         652           Wednesday         4, 691         16, 286         1, 635           Thursday         4, 549         13, 417         674           Friday         2, 449         5, 376         600  | 107      |
| 65-1   | Saturday 1,200 1,800  | 91.74    |
| 7%<br>4%<br>15   | Total   | h        |
| 14<br>10   |   | 81       |
| 4¼<br>3¼<br>3¼   | Monday 330 2,783 Tuesday 1,037 3,961 Wednesday 2,796 3,772 163 Tnursday 4,520 6,837 280   | 0        |
| 414<br>4<br>31   | Friday  | 27.7     |
| 5¼<br>94   | CATTLE—Notwithstanding the intervention of a<br>holiday, and the consequent interruption to busi-   | 81       |
| 10<br>18%<br>13%   | ness, the past week was an active and prosperous<br>one for Western shippers. From first to last there  | 4        |
| 814  | was a satisfactory active demand on Eastern ac-<br>count, and for fat cattle (of which the supply fell  | 1        |
| 614<br>614<br>514  | within moderate limits) sales were quick at stead-<br>ily hardening prices. Experters, too, bought  | 3        |
| suni<br>est.   | more generously than for some time previous, and<br>in extra as well as in good to choice shipping<br>beeves there was an outlet at improved prices.  | 2.30     |
| were<br>ums<br>.00,  | There was also a good demand from the local trade,<br>and the descriptions of stock usually taken by  | U        |
| 1.50   | canners and butchers commanded fully the previ-<br>ods week's prices. In quality there was a notice-  | Pi<br>4. |
| 1.85<br>1.65<br>3.00   | able deterioration as compared with the preced-<br>ing weeks of the season, though in comparison<br>with past years at a corresponding period the   | to       |
| 50<br>2,00<br>1,80   | with past years, at a corresponding period, the<br>quality was way above the average, so many fat<br>cattle hardly ever having been seen in the market  | 1        |
| 80   | at this time of year. A liberal number of Texans<br>were included in the arrivals. For that class there   | G        |
| 100<br>100<br>in   | was an active' demand from conners, and sales   | 1 17 1   |
| oli-   | were effected at \$2.70@3.50, —principally at \$2.90 @3.30. The week's trading was done at a range of \$2.00@5.25. Two or three droves were taken at the outside figure for the English market. The week's trading was the first state of stronger of the state | ri<br>er |
| nd.  | ween stoned out a rairry active and serong market.  | th       |
| 8<br>7%  | Extra Beeves Graded steers, weighing 1,400 lbs and upwards  |          |
| 7%<br>6%   | Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1, 150 to 1, 200 lbs 4, 2004, 50   | *        |
| 26   | Weighing 1, 050 to 1, 200 lbs 3.75@4.10   |          |
| 19%<br>10<br>17%   | and common to chance cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,050 lbs 2,50@3,75 Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing   | qu       |
| 6%   | 700 to 1,050 lbs. 2.50@3.40 Inferior—Light and thin cows, beifers.  | 25.20 E  |
| 214  | 700 to 1,050 bs. 2.50@3.40 Inferior—Light and thin cows, beifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers. 2.00@2.40 Texas Cattle—Through droves. 2.75@3.50 Yalls, beg 100 bs. 3.25@5.25 BOGS—The week opened on a firm market, Scottags trading being done at an advance of fee  | pr       |
| 88<br>88<br>88   | Mosday's trading being done at an advance of Se.  The edvance was lost during Transfer.   | wi       |
| 240<br>240<br>240<br>240<br>240<br>240<br>240<br>240<br>240<br>240 | following day there was a further shrinkage of 5@ 10c. prices dropping off to \$3, 70@3, 85 for light, and to \$3, 70@3, 85 for light,  | tr       |
| 800  | MOGS—The week opened on a firm market, Mooday's trading being done at an advance of Sc. The sdvance was lost during Tuesday, and on the following day there was a further sbrinkage of Sc. 10c. prices drouping off to \$3.70@8.85 for light, and to \$8.50@3.85 for heavy. During Friday and Saturday under triling receipts the market worked firmer. There was only a very restricted demand, but the offerings were   | bu       |
| 74   | memand, but the offerings were  | -        |

erything sold, and the market closed firm at \$3,60,63,95. On sly 6, 1879, the range of prices was \$3,75,44,16.

SHEEP—The sheep market has remained dull and heavy, with common and medium grades selling lower. There was some call for choice grades for export, and for that class \$4,25,64,75 was paid, but the bulk of the week's supply changed owners at prices below \$3.75. We quote inferror to common at \$2,26,62,75; medium at \$3,00,63,50; and good to best at \$3,75,64,75 per 100 lbs.

\*\*\*MWYONE\*\*, July 5.—Berwiss—Receipts yesterday and to-day, 2,350; demand quite equal to the supply, and all were sold, ancluding noor to prime steers, at 75,69,94c, and extra do. 94c. Exporters used 500 fai steers from fresh offerings at \$3,60,94c. Singer-Receipts, for two days, \$70 live cattle and 2,090 quarters beef.

Singer-Receipts, for two days, \$100; market quiet and steady at 3,654c for sheep and 4,67%c for lambs; beat Sonthern and Western, 7c; shipments; best Sonthern and Western, 7c; shipments; pesterday and to-day, 909 live sheep and 870 carcasses of mutua.

\*\*SWINE-Receipts.3, 200 for two days; market firm for dressed hors at 54,655c; none sold alive, but nominally quoted at \$4,100,4 30 per 100 lbs. me request: \$10.50@11.00 9.50 8.00@ 8.50 8.00@ 8.50 7.00@ 7.50 6.00

\* KANBAS CITT. KANSAS CITT.

KANSAS CITT. Mo., July 5.—CATTLE—The Price Ourrent reports receipts, 685; shipments, 98; steady: native shippers. S3, 5024.40; native stockers and feeders, \$2,2563.50; native cows, \$1.75 @2.85.

Hoos—Receipts 1,020; shipments, 477; active and frm; good to choice, \$3,6063.70; inferior to fair, \$3,4563.55.

ST. Louis. July 5.—Cavils.—Active; the demand largely exceeds the supply: very little done. Prices nuchanged. Receipts. 300: shipments. 300.

Hoos—Good shipping demand. and all sold; Yorkers to Baltimores. \$3.70-3.80; smooth heavy, \$3.70-3.80. Receipts. 4,100; shipments. 2,300.

SEEST—Unchanged at 24-63-4c. Receipts. 200; Shipments, none.

Shipments, none.

ALBANY.

Bellevit.

Bel

LUMBER. The cargo market was dull Saturday. About 30 cargoes were offered and 8 or 10 were sold early. There was very little interest manifested, and few buyers appeared at the docks. The rest of the fleet was expected to be here by to-day. Former figures were obtained for niece-stuff, and inch was quoted the same as aeretofore. Following are the

Two cargoes 410,000 ft Manistee plece-stuff at

Liverpool. July 5—1 p. m. — Flour-Extra, State, 11s 3d. Wheat firm; tendency upward; red winter, 9s 3d; No. 2 spring, 7s 6d; No. 2 io, 8s 5d; California unchanged. Corn in fair demand and firm, and tending apward; 3s 115d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat in fair demand for the United Kingdom, and in moderate demand for the United Kingdom, and in moderate demand for the Continent. Corn in fair demand. Immeris of wheat into Liverpool for the week, 285, 007 centals. 160, 000 being American. Country markets higher. Weather unsettled. Pork—Western P. M. 47s. Lard dull at 32s 3d. Bacon—Long clear, 26s 9d; short clear, 27s; Cumberlands, 26s 6d.

Liverpool., July 5—1:30 p. m.—Weather unsettled. Breadstuffs firmer; white, 8s 6a@9s 4d; club, 9s 2a@9s 8d. Lard, 32s 3d. Rest unchanged.

ST. LOUIS. S. St. Louis, Mo., July 5.—Grain—Street sales higher and strong prices; No. 2 red wheat, 96@ 98c cash; 94%@95c August. Corn firmer; no sales.

BUFFALO.

BUFFAL 41/2c for corn to New York.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, July 5. -Guain-Wheat steady; No.

1 white Michigan. \$1.17; No. 2 Duluth spring.
\$1.08; No. 1 hard do, \$1.15. Corn nominally unchanged.

COTTON.

New York, July 5.—Corrox—Net receipts at all United States ports, 3, 000 bates; same time last year, 6, 000; total receipts at all United States ports to date, 4, 402, 000; same time last year, 4, 205, 000; exports from all United States ports for week 6, 000; same time last year, 15, 000; total exports to date, 3, 367, 000; same time last year, 1, 327, 000; stock at all interfor towns, 7, 000; same time last year, 12, 000; stock at Liverpool, 622, 000; same time last year, 12, 000; stock at Liverpool, 622, 000; same time last year, 12, 000; stock of American affont for Great Britain, 37, 000; stock of American affont for Great Britain, 37, 000; stock of American affont for Great Britain, 37, 000; stock of American affont for Great Britain, 37, 000; stock of American affont for Great Britain, 37, 000; stock of American affont for Great Britain, 37, 000; stock of American affont for Great Britain, 37, 000; stock of American affont for Great Britain, 37, 000; stock of American affont for Great Britain, 37, 000; stock of American affont for Great Britain, 37, 000; stock of American affont for Great Britain, 37, 000; stock of American affont for Great Britain, 37, 000; stock of American affont for Great Britain, 37, 000; stock of American affont for Great Britain, 37, 000; stock of American affont for Great Britain, 37, 000; stock of American affont for Great Britain, 37, 000; stock of American affont for Great Britain, 37, 000; stock of American affont for Great Britain, 37, 000; stock of American affont for Great Britain affort for Great

WOOL.

Bosron, July 5, —Wool.—Domestic wool is arriving freely. Stocks here accumulating and buyers become indifferent. Prices have evidently been forced higher than they are likely to go for the present. Ohio and Pennsylvania, 374@41c: Michigan, 37%c; combing and delaine, 42@44c. TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 5.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Firm at 25%c bid.

CLEVELAND, O., July 5.—PETROLEUM—Steady and quiet; standard white, 110 test, 6%c.

Dog Before Husband.

E. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer-Press.

Mr. S. E. Tate, the gentleman referred to in previously-printed accounts of the explosion of the steamer May Queen, as the person who was instrumental in rescuing several persons from the wreck, furnished one rather ludicrous incident connected with the catastrophe. Mr. Tate, who was fishing in the vicinity and was an eve-witness of the explosion, hurried to the wreck with an intention of reacuing any unfortunate that might need succor. His search among the debris resulted in discovering a lady imprisoned in the rear cabin in the only portion of the boat that was not blown almost to atoms. Some six feet of the stern was left uninjured, and the roof above had been driven down, and in here the lady was found. As soon as Mr. Tate discovered her condition he put his boat up to the only remaining window, and, after some perseverance and the exercise of a little necessary force, he induced her to crawithrough the aperture into the boat. Her first eliculation after being rescued was: "Oh! my poor dog; see if you can't find him." Mr. Tate had other business to attend to just at that time, and so informed her, but at her earnest solicitation looked about for that dog, but without success. Imagine his surprise when, a minute later, the lady pointed to a gentleman, who, half in

the water and half out, was clinging, b

#### THE FARM AND GARDEN.

tions-Treating Meadows After Mos Patent Houey-Educating the Public-Water-Supply-A New Raspberry. Prom Our Own Correspondent. CHAMPAIGN, Ill., July 3.—In many local

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., July 3.—In many localities the crop of early potatoes or wheat has been harvested and removed from the field. A very common habit is to let the weeds take possession of the ground for the balance of the season. This is bad practice, and one that ought not to be encouraged. Instead of letting the ground lie idle, it should be manured and then sowed to orn, or, if there is a market, planted to some corn, or, if there is a market, planted to ome early-maturing variety of potatoes. We shall not have arrived anywhere near the perfection of farming until we compel our land to produce two crops each year. In some places encum-bers may be grown for a second crop; but this premises a market for the product. A little more attention to these second crops would fur-nish us with more work, and enhance the profit

nish us with more work, and eshance the profit of farming.

PRETINENT QUESTIONS.

STILLWELL III., June 12.—It com is about kneehigh, and has been cultivated three or four times, and the ground is in good condition, would it do the corn an injury to again cultivate it if two weeks were to elapse while harvesting required attention? If com is plowed regularly once each week, how high should it be before "laying it by"? Would you use a cultivator or diamond blow for the last cultivation?

The above, for some reason, was only remired, for days ago, and renies to the questions may

The above, for some reason, was only received a few days are, and replies to the questions may be too late for this season. We should cultivate the corn as often as possible until it began to throw out brace-roots from the joints above the soil, unless the ground was wet. It that case we think cultivation would be an injury. It matters little what implement is used so that it does not run so deepas to break too many roots. Deep cultivation in the centre, between the rows, would be beneficial, as it would make a loose bed of soil for the roots to penetrate. Sometimes, if the season is warm and wet, and the plants grow too rank and show no disposition to form ears, a narrow plow, called a builtongue, or simply a straight coulter as is semetimes used for breaking soil, run several inches deep a short distance from the row, will check growth and cause ears to form. Corn so treated is certain to mature earlier than that not root-prucel; and some even assert that the number of bushels may be considerably enhanced by so doing. The late Dr. E. S. Hull, of Alton, an enthusiast on the subject of root-pranting, once informed us that he had, from actual experiment, increased his crop of corn one-half by root-pruning it. we should not advise this practice in very dry or warm seasons, for the reason that drought and heat combined have a tendency to prematurely ripen all vegetation. In answer to the second query, we should say, Cultivate as often as possible until it gets too large to work. A five-toothed cultivator has always been our favorite implement for the last cultivator to loosen up the soil between the rows.

\*\*TREATING MEADOWS APPER MOWING.\*\*

As mentioned in our last letter, the common

TREATING MEADOWS AFTER MOWING.

bereing, No. 1. 9.00210.00
Feneing, No. 2. 8.252 8.50
Green, inch, common 8.502 9.00
Common boards, dry. 9.00210.00
Colliboards. 8.502 9.00
Dimension stuff. 8.503 9.00
Dimension stuff. 90030 ft. 10.00213.00
Joist and scantiling, green 8.00
Culis, 2 in ... 6.502 7.50
Fickety, routh and select. 8.00211.00
Lath, green 8.00211.00
Lath, green 1.50
Lath, green 1.50
Lath, green 1.50
Shingles, "A" standard to extra dry 2.002 2.15
Shingles, standard 1.750 1.90
Shingles, No. 1 1.750 1.90
Shingles, No. 1 1.750 1.90
Shingles, No. 1 1.750 1.90
Curses American 33s 6d.
The following were received by the Chicago
Board of Trade:
Liventroot, July 5-11:30 s. m.—Flour, 8s 6d
203s 6d. Wheat—Winter, 8s 9d(29s 5d; spring, 7s 4d(28s 3d; white, 8s 6d(29s 3d; club, 9s 2d(2)s 6d. 6cm 3s 11d. Pork 47s. Lath, 32s 6d. Receipts of wheat last three days, 160,000 centla 70,000 American.
Liventroot, July 5-11:30 s. m.—Flour, 8s 6d
Receipts of wheat last three days, 160,000 centla 70,000 American.
Liventroot, July 5-11:30 s. m.—Flour, 8s 6d
Receipts of wheat last three days, 160,000 centla 70,000 American.
Liventroot, July 5-1 p. m.—Floure-Extra,
Liventroot, July 5-2 p. m.—Floure-Extra,
Liventroot, July 5-

In this case the plaster does not act as manure, but holds the ammonia from rains and dew in such a shape that it is most readily available for plant-growth.

PATENT HONEY.

such a shape that it is most readily available for plant-growth.

The owners of large aplaries, especially in the East, are getting alarmed at the rapid accumulation of glucose honey in the markets, in competition with the genuthe article. It is no new thing to adulterate honey; but to get it put into comband senied up in an adulterated state has here-tofore been a difficult matter. It is perhaps safe in to say that the larger portion of the honey sold cities in glass dishes is manufactured—a very small piece of comb-honey, however, being put into each glass to deceive the simple. But the new patent honey is made from glucose, which the bees carry into the combs and seal up. Speaking of this bogus stuff, for it is not honey, the New York Tribuns says:

Honey made in this way will, from its fine appearance, 'sell itself" for swhile. "without the indorsement of the minister of the parish"; but people who are thus cheated a couple of times will not buy honey any longer, and soon, if this fraud is to continue, honey will be a duller commodity than ever upon the market. I know of a few men who, if they were sufficiently dishonest, could make more of this glucose boney next season than could be soliduring this generation, even at 'halfprice.' Bee-keepers are not aftaid that glucose, when it is known, will ever compete with honey, as tallow butter may with real butter. All that is necessary to stop this nefarious business is a law compelling every one who offers glucose for sale in any form, or mixed in any anything, to put a label on it telling just what it is. Label the most inviting package of comb-honey "glucose," and you could not sell 100 pounds a year in New York City. I object to having an article that can be bought by the quantity at 2 cents per pound but in a shape to counterfeit the finest honey, and sold at the highest price to unsuspecting persons who would not wo-thirds glucose, claiming to be "cholee honey"; it remains to be seen whether they will supinely allow the market for their comb-noney also to b

When the Government steps in and forbids the sale of adulterated articles, anless it is so stated on the package, there will be little, if any, improvement in this direction.

THE WATER-SUPPLY.

As the springs and creeks dry up, a sufficient supply of good water should be provided for stock which runs in the pasture. Where it is possible to have a wind-mill pump, it should be one of the fixtures on the farm. A tank with an overflow pipe back to the well is, of course, a necessity where such pumps are used. A great many cattle and other animals suffer for vater during the heated months, 'This is neither profitable nor good colicy. Look after the wells and watering arrangements.

A HEW RASPIERSY.

We do not take a great deal of stock in newly-advertised varieties of plants, and never make a notice of such knowingly until they have been tested. The "Relisince," however, appears to be a new candidate for favor with all the honest requirements for permanency. It is bearing here this year for the first time, and "yesterdarwe were shown some of the berries. They are twice the size of Turner's, although belonging to the same family. The bushes are very heavily loaded. Its color is red; but its large size, we believe, will prevent it from becoming a favorite with shippers, as it appears to mash from its own weight.

Bishop Colesso on the Zulu War.

Bishop Colenso on the Zulu War. Bishop Colenso, writing from Natal und are of April 22, 1879, to the London Times, o

ecribes the war against the Zulus as a "more unrighteous and unnocessary" one, "with this been forced on by the policy of the Han Commissioner, in which already 10,000 human beings have been killed,—2,500 on our side and 7,500 on that of the Zulus; and which, unless may be hoped, the Secretary of State has the terfered in the interests of pace, will be carried no doubt, to its bitter end, involving the killing of thousands more and the expenditure, as is freely stated here on high authority, of not a million and a half, but at least ten millions of English money."

#### THE FIELD AND STABLE.

Сиголоо, July 3.—Swine-Plague, twenty-five

Swine-Plague Veterinary Hygiene: LXXL Light, and Its Influence upon Live-Stock-Dark Stables The Effect of Very Bright Sunlight.

Prom Our Own Correspondent.

years ago an unknown disease on this Continent, has spread fearfully. According to the Special Report No. 13 of the Commissiones of Agriculture, it prevailed last year in twenty, nine States and Territories, namely: Alabama, Arkanasa, California, Florida, Georgia. Illinda, Indian and Indian Territory, Jowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnasta, Mississiph, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jessey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennayivania, South Carolina, Tennessea, Texas, Vizzinia, West Virginia, and Wisconsia. Coessouently, only the New England States, only the New England States—from Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Hampshire the reports are waning—and a few Westers States and Territories have remained exempted. In 1877 the losses of live-stock in the United States, caused by contagious and infectious diseases, amounted to the sour sum of States, caused by contagious and infectious diseases, amounted to the sour sum of States, caused by contagious and infectious diseases, amounted to the sour sum of States, caused by contagious and infectious diseases, amounted to the sour sum of States, caused by contagious and infectious diseases, amounted to the sour sum of States, the above sum falls far below the agreement will hardly be necessary.

LIGHT AS TO ITS IMPLUENCE UPON LIVE-SECK.

As a general rule, light exercises an invigorating influence upon all domesticated animals, and is just as easential to their health and wall-being as pure sir to breathe, clean water todrink, and sound food to eat. Light increases the process of waste, and conceivences and oromotes all those organic processes of the first process of waste, and consequently fall contaging of the development, will be seen and show in the movements, and it is always kept in a dark stable is apt to become usertive and more display, and the color brights of more asturated. Absence of light, or derkmens, retards the organic processes, and has a relaxing, or weakening effect of the contaging the for instance, see complete to comparative i

tendency to shy. To such, a stable that is either too dark or too light is particularly injurious.

DARK STABLES AND STABLE-WINDOWS.

A moderately-dark stable is very suitable, and to be recommended, especially in the summer, for animals which have been working all day outdoors, and need rest and recreation; because the moderate darkness, or partial absence of light, reduces the expenditures (waste) of the animal organism, and prevents much irritation caused otherwise by flies. A moderately-dark stable, for the same reasons, is also desirable if it is intended to fatten an animal rapidly for the shambles. But, even in the latter case, the stable must not be destitute of windows and of ventilation, or be absolutely dark; on the contrary, the windows ought to be sufficient in number and size to make the stable perfectly light if desired; but the same must be so arranged as to make it possible to shat out the light, either by shufters or by window-shades, etc. A stable destitute of windows, or destitute of light because the windows are so situated as to be unble to admit any, must be considered as exceedingly injurious to health, because it predispose the animals to scrofulous and tuberculous disorders, and tends to aggravate almost any other disease that may happen to make its appearance.

Dark stables are exceedingly injurious to voung, growing animals; and that the more if the food, at the same time, is soured, musty, or otherwise defective in quality. Tuberculous incattle, especially, is a frequent result of dark, underground stables, destitute not only of light, but also of ventilation, because such stables are not only dark and full of foul air, but assuling and any foul air, but also destinated as table, especially of a stable for horses, should be situated in the back wall and in both side walls, so that most of the light entering the stable comes in through the former, or behind the animals, and, if possible, an equal amount on both sides of he same as they stand when tied in their stails. One-sided light

Such an exposure, especially in the summer, when the temperature is high and the rays of the sun are coming down almost perpendicularly, is very dangerous, and causes not seldom a frequently fatal affection of the brain, known as sunstroke. It is more dangerous to sheep and to horses than to other animals, but probably most dangerous to the former. The surest prevention, of course, consists in avoiding such as exposure; but, as that is often impossible, the consequences (sunstroke) may be prevented by protecting the head of the exposed animal by means of a white or green nood, or by means of a west properly of the exposed animal by animal has a frequent opportunity to drain, and does not suffer for want of water. If the had consequences (sunstroke) have made their abparance, liberal applications of les, or of feedold water, on the head, and along the spinal column, seem to constitute the heat rangely.



NO CURE! DR. KEAN. 173 South Clark-st., Chicago.

Casult personally or by mall, tree of charge, on all chronic, nervous or apecial diseases. Br.J. Kean is the only shymican in the city who warrants cannot subject.

SOUTHERN SEN

Utterances of a R Democratic Or Mississip

The Camp-Fires of of the Repub

of go Compromise wit Shell " for the

Obolone (Mim.) Southern Sta

UNDYING FIDELITY OF

THREE PRINCIPLES—THE C
OLD CONFEDERACY UNQUEN

VITTA STATE Of an unconque

If these in her breast,

Berene, and resolute, as
And calus, and self-po

Berene, and resolute, as And caim, and self-portion of the Southern people were yield a point in the matter of They may have postponed a season, but they have never faith for the flight of a flying in They forced their divine Constitution—into the very its soul of this Confederacy of in the Convention of 1783; a whip-hand in the managem Union from that hour until movement in 1837, when the heresty of Nationalism, as for too, threw off its grave clothering back into life at the Jackson.

It was at this startling junce committed the one grand-blunder of her history. She adown the giove defiantly, and there. If she had pursued suprame crisis, she would be front light with the most lun our placet to-day.

front light with the most luter placet to-day.

Though defeated for a srell mitting to the defeat, she received to be defeat, she received to the second to be defeat, and politically the state of business, social, and politically the second the second through a red, burn of blood and are in detense their country, and their hom. But she was copourered, corrected through a red, burn die she was copoured, corrected the second the secon

her swful downfall,

No!

But conquered by hordes,
the Old World, "a rakenel
rascals" from the slums of er
and the British Empire, whe
multitudes, and legions, to
stroy one people for the sake
of a saidler.

Sugjechanded the Yankee
conquered the South; and th
they know it now.

We say that the South we
she was for subdued; and
she never will be south
trump of Time rings out th
umfaity.

When the sarviving Con
turned their faces toward the

man can tell; they still bel
Sovereignty would yet frimm;
day and generation, there in the
atton of their posterity.
AND IT WHA.

Mark that, ye Puritans, ye
famous and attoccous than
"The race obscense
Spawned in the muddy beds
IT WILL! The old fires of generating that the still the st

bot and luminous on the far people,—leap with a light as Southern stars; and the old the fulls us one and all with co-unspeakable for the rumans, sills who have triumabled over the mere, shore power of beas the sous of the South are Our people build monus and scatter spotless lile. honor of Jefferson Davis, Johnson, and all the high-old Confederacy, while they your Great, your Sherman their guilty and polluted it of hate,—YES, WITH A HISS

demn your cause and its su

changeless and unchangeause with the purity, and progress.

Some of the Northern Defrom Washinzion to astend the ment dedication celebration last week returned conswatch disgust some of them no conversation. They say the heard again and again; that Co peared in the procession; that sentiments were frequently rray uniform was not an unit in American flag, with one or so be seen, while Confederate my the bundreds. Around the says, the noted cavalry leader that Couledwate flags were controlled to the says, the noted cavalry leader there was not a single American there was not a single American the National Cometery a there was as of necessity the thousi flag dying from the flags there was no flag.—Detroit Power was not as the constitution of the constitution

### ELD AND STABLE

The Effect of Very Height

known disease on this Conti-d fearfully. According to the No. 12 of the Commissioner of prevailed last year in twenty-Territories, namely: Alabama ornia, Fiorida, Georgia, Illinoia, a Territory, Iowa, Kansas, Kenn Territory, Jowa, Kansas, Kenna, Maryland, Michigan, Minneni, Missouri, Nebraska, New JerNorth Carolina, Ohio, Pennayiarolina, Tennessee, Toxas, Virirginia, and Wisconsin. Consethe New England States
achusetts, Connecticut, and

re the reports are want-few Western States a have remained exempted. In s of live-stock in the United by contagions and infections and to the anug sum of \$10.683. nted to the sour sum of \$16.683,sees, the Commissioner of Agriwere based upon as accurate rebe obtained in the absence of an
a; but, as they included data
is counties (about one-balf the
of counties in the United States),
a falls far below the aggregate
year. About two-thirds of this
oned by Swine-Plague. A comly be necessary.

ential to their health and well-to breathe, clean water todriok, d to eat. Light increases the auses the animal itself to be more to lively, and makes the coat of and glossy, and its color brighter-turated. Absence of light, retards the organic processe, elaxing, or weakening, effect asl organism. An animal kept dark stable is apt to become utili lose its endurance, because waste, and consequently that of es; and, if the the same amount atmed, an increased production,

ay essential to the preservation, particularly of horses. In a sye is compelled to comparative mes unused to the effect of light,

cause eye-diseases and dangerSome horses—so-called albinos
we naturally weak eyes, easily
th, and show, therefore, a great
by. To such, a stable that is either
oo light is particularly injurious.

ABLES AND STABLE-WINDOWS.

Ely-dark stable is very sultable, and
anded, especially in the summer,
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need rest and recreation; because
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rise by files. A moderately-dark
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s of a stable, especially of a stable could be situated in the back wall it waits, so that most of the light stable comes in through the formthe animals, and, it possible, and it or both sides of the hey stand when tied in me-sided light—that is, light which me side of the animal, while the aim constantly in the shade, or in darkness—is very injurious and two of eye-diseases and defective

SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

DR. KEAN with Clark-st., Chicago.

ally or by mall, free of charge, on , or special diseases. Sr.-J. Kean is the city who warrants cares or no particular to the city who warrants cares or no particular to the city who warrants cares or no particular to the city who warrants cares or no particular to the city who warrants cares or no particular to the city who warrants cares or no particular to the city who warrants cares or no particular to the city who warrants cares or no particular to the city who warrants cares or no particular to the city who warrants care to the city who w

OUTHERN SENTIMENT.

Utterances of a Representative Democratic Organ in Mississippi.

"The Camp-Fires of the Old Confed casy Unquenched "-The "Raz

of go Compremise with the Yankee Beedlum Horde"\_"Shot and Shell" for the North.

UNDTING FIDELITY OF OUR PROPLE TO HIGH PRINCIPLES—THE CAMP FIRES OF THE CLD COMPEDERACT UNQUENCHED.

The star of an unconquered will— Tyrises in her breast, Berene, and resolute, and still, and calm, and self-possessed." The Southers people were never known to

The Southers people were never known to yield a point in the matter of principle.

They may have postponed their purposes for a season, but they have never surrendered their faith for the flight of a flying moment.

They forced their divine doctrines into the Constitution into the very life, and heart, and soul of this Confederacy of Sovereign States—in the Convention of 1783; and they held the whip hand in the management of the States-Usion from that hour until the Nullification reasoned in 1837, when the false and ferroclous heresy of Nationalism, as formulated by Hamilton, threw off its grave clothes and came gibbering back into life at the call of President

being back into the at the car of President Jackson.

It was a this startling juncture that the South committed the one grand mistake—folly-blunder of her history. She should have thrown down the glove defiantly, and second then and there. If she had pursued this policy in that surreme crisis, she would be standing in the front light with the most luminous nations on

root light with the most luminous nations on our placet to-day.

Though defeated for a srell, and though submitting to the defeat, she refused to abundon one remnant or atom of her faith.

She continued to preach the principles of Jefterson and Calbonu in her schools colleges, and universities, by her firesides, in the daily rounds of business, social, and political life, while she havely olded her time and opportunity.

In 1861 she made a second boild strike for Liberty. Her people rose as a unit, and marched through a red, burning, and bissing sea of blood and dre in defense of their doctrines, their country, and their homes.

But she was oppoured, conquered not by the Yankee hirelings who brazenly claim that they, and they alone, achieved the devil-business of her awful downfall.

ber awful downfall.

No!

But conquered by hordes of Hessians from the Old World, "a rakebelly rout of ragged rascals" from the slums of every city in Europe and the British Empire, who came in swarms, multitudes, and llegions, to kill, ruin, and destroy our neeple for the sake of the putiful pay of a soldler.

Single-handed the Yankee never could have conquered the South, and they knew it then as they know it now.

It is any time to south was conquered, but they know it now.

It is any time to south was conquered, but they know it now.

When the surviving Confederate soldiers turned their faces toward their ruined homes and ravaged plantations in 1853, they still believed in the eternal orinciples for which they had fought, for which their comrades had fallen by mountain, vale, and sea, in numbers that no man can tell; they still believed that State-Bovereignty would yet triumph, if not, in their day and generation of their posterity.

AND IT WILL.

Bark hat, ye Puritans, we people more in-

AND IT WILL.

Bark that, y. Puritans, ye people more inamour and atrocious than

"The race observe.

Spawned in the muddy beds of Nile,"

Spawned in the muddy beds of Nile,"
IT WILL! The old fires of patriotism still lead hot and luminous on the family-siture of our people,—leap with a first as quenchless as our fouthern stars; and the old pride of race still furils us one and all with contempt and seorn unspeakable for the rumans, upstarts, and mudwills who have triumshed over us for a time by the mere, shore power of beast force.

And sons of the South are being educated in the everlasting principle of State-Sovereignty, for which their sires lifted muskets and drow dauntless salves on a thousand fields of fray.

Our people build measurements, weave crowns, and scatter spotless lift and regont rose in

and scatter spoiless lily and regnant rose in honor of Jefferson Davis, Robert Lee, Sidney Johnson, and all the high, heroic spirits of the old Coefederaev, while they speak the mame of your Graat, your Sherman, your Butler, and incirguilty and polluted followers, with a hiss of hate.—YES, WITH A HISS OF HATE,—and condemn your cause and its supporters to burn, and whick; and fester in the infamy of immortal years. years. South stands forth, thank God! resolute and determined as of old, holding her principles changeless and unchangeable, mighty with the most with the purity of justice, liber-

ty, and progress.

AAO OF THE EMPUBLIC.
Some of the Northern Democrats who went from Washington to attend the Confederate monument dedication celebration at Winchester, V. last week, returned considerably disgusted, which disgust some of them pretty playing express in conversation. They say that the Rebel yell was heard again and again; that Confederate flags appeared in the procession; that the most disloyal sestiments were frequently expressed; that the tray uniform was not an unifrequent sight. Not in American flag, with one or two exceptions, was to be essen, while Confederate flags were numbered y the hundreds. Around the graves of the Ashaya, the noted cavalry leaders, seventeen minimizer Confederate flags were counted. In the cemeter, where the Confederate monument was erected there was not a single American flag to be seen. In the National Gemetery adjoining, however, there was, as of necessity there must be, the National Gas flying from the flags and. Beyond that there was no flag. Detroit Post and Tribuse.

What do you propose to do about it, strah! We want you and your Northern Democrats (of misbegotten political pedigree) to distinctly understand, now and here, once for all, that no Southern man will insult the memory of our im-

tal slain by flaunting the rag of the Republic A rag which they hated with a heavenly hetred;
A rag which they spilled the blood of life itself in agating on sea and shore;
A rag flithy all over with the spots and blotches
of Radical leprosy;
A rag that has been a lie, a chest, and a mockary since 1981;

whose stripes are less honorable than a con-viet's sniform.

At was royally right, Sir Post and Tribune, it was royally right, we say, that the Stars and Bars should ware its brigut and beautiful folds over "the dead who died for it."

Its stars are as clear and luminous as the planets that shoe in the crystal vaults of Heaven.

Its strices are as appliess as the lilies of our Southern carannahs.

Southers are as spoiless as the lilies of our Southers cavannals.

It symbolius the bighest, the purest, the boliest patriotism of the luman heart, and it is therefore a fit type of the high, the pure, the holv patriotism of the heroes who fought and fell for it.

Acco our star-cangled swindle for your traited dead who died while murdering our people and stealing our property.

Keep it for them, we say.

We will have none of it.

No!

Not The Bonny Blue shall tose its spoiless folds over the dust of our departed, whether you like it or not, and our Southern sinds will flutter it, and our Southern aunbeams will kiss it, and our Southern hearts will love it forevermore.

NO COMPROMISE.

No. never. till their "mation".
Our Soversign States obey!
Ref. never till they take the vote
From magro hands away!

Until avanged shall be
The name of the Godon high!

Until avanged shall be
The name of the South,
The master of the South,
Thomas as a south of the south

power in our States-Union to-day, and unfail-ingly throw it in the Radical side of the scale. Think of that, ye white Democrats of America! We have always thought, and we think ret, that if Lincoln had been taken from the White

that if Lincoln had been taken from the White House at the breaking-out of the War, and hung in chains, it would have been the heaven-liest biessing that ever befell any country in any century.

Deboy Buck Democracy! This is the new and proper appellation conferred upon the hastard Democracy of Yankeedevildom by the Hon. Don Henderson, of the Allegan (Mich.) Journal. And it will stick; and it will continue to stick—like tar and feathers.

When Mississippins become so craven that they dare not honor Jederson Pavis, "May the star which represents Mississippi on the National flar be blotted out, and the stripe remain, fit emblem of her degradation."—Columbus Independent.

Our sentiment.—Jackson Clarion.

And ours.

A cupil at school, the other day was saked to define a Stare. The answer was: "A State is a district of country which has an independent government for the regulation of its
own affairs, but is usually united with other divisions under a General Government."

Now, my boy, the next time you answer that
question-just change it a little: instead of anying "UNDER a General Government" say
"OVER" it, if you please, and add:

"Yes, by guin, and it has not the right to secode from the other divisions whenever it pleases."

This is not Yankee truth, but it's God's truth, and that's the kind we worship down here. The South has a habit of bossing her own ballot-boxes and things, and if any Yankee soldier comes prowling 'round through Mississippi at the instance of the infamous "nation," for the purpose of setting up the vote for the Radical party, he will be sent a whooping to the happy hanting-grounds in a hand-basket, unless he begs off and behaves himself in mighty short incire. That's the way we do business down here.

We don't propose that the whispering of State rights late the agree of children now shall become the boom of rebellion's artillery twenty years hence. Jac. Irwin. Chairman of Jowa Radical State Convention.

Consention.

And we don't propose that the whispering of Nationalism into the ears of children now shall become the boom of rebellion's artillery twenty years tence. The Union is a confederacy of States; each State is a sovereign, that its sovereignty includes Secession as an incident. If your tarty should try, vi et armis, to lessen the rights of the States in one degree, you will be in rebellion, and you will be treated as rebels. Chalk that down, Jack Irwin, and don't you forget that we warned you in time.

WESTERN PATENTS.

ventors.

Special Regards to The Tripuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6.—A. H. Evens & Co., Patent Solicitors, report the following patents issued to inventors of the Northwester

States for the past week: John Badger and H. P. Benjamin, Belvidere John Badger and H. F. Benjamm, Belvinere, bellows-raive (reissee). F. G. Bielefeld, H. A. Ebach, and H. Vogel, Chicago, chuck-attachment for lathes. J. W. Collins. Chicago, manufacture of flour. J. W. Corev. Chicago, sewing-machine. J. F. Eillott. Princeton, water-trough for bogs. C. E. Hagaman, Harvard, platform-geat

wagons.
G. M. Harnish, Beecker, bugkle.
G. M. Harnish, Beecher, trace-backle.
M. W. Hazelton, Chicago, decomposing wat

John H. Schlott, Presport, caster (two pat-E. Twomley, Coal Valley, hog-cholers com-O. Wakefield, Bloomington, paper-piler for rintlug-presses.
F. C. Wilson, Chicago, cabinet oil-tank.
A. Zachmaier, Shawnectown, sawmill-guide.

WISCONSIN.

James Argill, Mineral Point, feed-water heater H. J. Baldwin, New Hudson, copying-press. H. H. Brown, Ladogo, sad-iron heater. J. C. Lyons, Fond du Lac, beenive-stachment.

MICRIGAN.

E. N. Cowdery, Kalamazoo, windmill,
H. H. Crull, Kalamazoo, fire-cack for stowes.
L. Eckhert, Constantine, barrel-awinger.
J. W. Groff, Albion, paneling-machine.
Fr. Hartman, Flowerfield, comb-collar and

hames.
William E. Kelley, Coldwater, seed-planter.
J. J. Lowe, Ridgeway, farm-and-road-scrapH. M. Pierce, Grand Rapids, steam-boiler for J. S. Smith, Jackson, tube-cleaner,

T. D. Tuttle, Owstonns, pump. W. A. Laire, Mankato, draft-equalizer.

C. E. Brainard, Trace, thill-coupling,
J. L. Custer, Bounparte, ditching-machine,
F. M. Comper, Winterset, harvester-cautors,
G. S. Hitchcock, Des Moines, platformnuces.

J. Parin, Washington Prairie, grain-binders.

J. Reed, Lyons, windmill.

A. A. Stuart, Cedar kapids, windmill-motor.

J. L. Russell, Prairie City, wagon-box.

Henry Tilden, Keilogg, preparation of corn follows.

Joseph Bostwick, Mishawaka, refrigerator, H. L. Falck and D. Ned, Mishville, harrow, B. C. l'aine, indianapolia, car-coupling. James E. Tavlor, Frankfort, chura. William H. Tucker, Indianapolia, top-plate

William Lowdon, Superior, pump.

SPECULATION. SPECULATION.

Since the creation it is estimated that 27,000,000,000,000,000 ave lived on the earth. This sum divided by 27,864,000 the number of square miles, gives 1,314,522,085 to a square rod, and 5 to a square foot. Suppose a square rod be divided into 11 graves, each grave would contain 100 persons. But this is speculation, and of no benefit to the 1,000,000,000 people that now exist, 500,000,000 of whom are invalids, 38,000,000 dying each year. What they most want are the facts concerning Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines. For years his Golden Medical Discovery has been the standard remedy for the cure of all scrofulous, throat, and lung discases. While for over a quarter of a century Dr. Sage's Catarrh Bemedy has been anrivated as a positive cure for catarrh. The testimony of thousands of ladies has been published, certifying that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription positively cures the diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women. For full information, see the People's Common Pierce's Favorite Prescription positively cures the diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women. For full information, see the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, an illustrated work of over 900 pages, price (post-paid), \$1.50. Over 100,000 copies sold. Address the author, R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

An Ancient Pusch and Judy.

An Ancient Puseh and Judy.

The Punth and Judy idea is over 2,000 years old. The Celestial Emperor Kao Tsa (B. C. 206) was shut up in the City of Peh-teng by an army of burbarous Huns. With his Majesty was a statesman, Ch'en Ping, who, happening to know that the wife of the besieging chieftain was a very jealous woman, devised a scheme. He caused the nortrait of a very beautiful girl to be forwarded to her, with a measage that if her husband would permit the Emperor to go forth nuharmed, the young lady should become his proporty. The chieftain's wife nover mentioned the portrait to her husband, but at once began to persuade him to raise the slege, which, in fact, he would have done forthwith bad he not been privately informed of the picture and warned at the same time that the whole affair was simply a ruse. Thereupon he sent to say that it would be necessary for him first of all the have a glimpse of this beauty in the flesh; and later on he repaired by arreement to the foot of the city wall, where he beheld the young lady moving about and surrounded by a number of attendants. His suspicions being thus allaved, he gave orders to open a passage through his lines to the Emperor Kao Tsu and anite, and momptly made the best of their war out. At the same time the Hun chieftain entered the city and proceeded to the spot on the wall where the young lady was awaiting him, still surrounded by her handwide; but on arriving there he found that the beauty and her attendants were simply a set of wooden puppets which had been dressed up for the occasion and were worked by a concealed arrangement of springs.

Even a distinguished Senator is not atways

Even a distinguished Senator is not atways sure-tongued in his foreign pronunciation. Three Spanish names occurred, ha resolution Senator Counting was pressing the other day, and be carefully synded paing them. "Will the Senator state who the men are?" said Senator Kernan mischevously. "I did not catch the names." "It is possible," said Senator Conkling with dignified caution, "that if my colleague would look at the resolution itself be could not catch the names." Senator Kernan urgently pressed for the names, bit, "although very familiar" to him and while he assured the Senator he "could not catch the traines." Senator Kernan urgently bressed for the names, bit, "although very familiar" to him and while he assured the Senator Conkling as urbanely declined to give them.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

HOW SPLENDID!

New York World.

The master goes into the sleigh,
He helps the maid within;
With jungling bell and lusty neigh The good horse makes a din; The good horse with a bound's away, He clears the road like sin.

The maiden sayeth out a word:
""How spiendad!" she doth cry.
Her voice above the storm is heard
As swiftly out bey fix:
They do not know how it occurred—
That kiss—nor ask they why.

Now silence falls upon the pair So filled with joy's their cap: The only sound that stirs the air Is when he says "Git up:" Or when a gargle here and there Denotes he takes a sup.

WHAT WILL HE DO WITH IT? Allanta (Ga.) Depatch.

The Ordinary of Dooly County is in a ludicrous predicament. Some time since, becoming alarmed at the configuration that destroyed the Court-House of Worth County, together with the records, he purchased of a Northern firm a safe sufficient to accommodate the books and archives of his own county. The safe is about resembling very much one-half of a freight-car, weighs some 9,000 pounds, and is entirely fre-proof. It was delivered a month since in Montezuma, about twenty miles from Vienna, its destination. How to transport it over these

its destination. How to transport it over these remaining miles of hill and dale at once became the popular conundrum.

A contractor was found, however, who, for and in consideration of the sum of \$150, agreed to undertake the job, and a week since, after infinite labor, it was gotten on four wheels and—drawn by twelve mules—moved out of Montezums in good order. Some three miles out the safe got tired of riding, and sat down to rest. Since that time it has remained in the public road, the vehicles passing having to take the woods. In spite of repeated efforts, no human power has yet succeeded in budging it an inch. The concurn still occupies the road, flowing in the distance like a dismounted photograph-gallery.

the distance like a dismonned photograph-gallery.

Agreeable to the popular will, three Commissioners were appointed, it seems, to take charge of the affair; these Commissioners have issued a circular dated. Headquarters of the Dooly County Safe," in which all reward of \$100 is offered for any plan suggested by which the concern can be moved to its destination at a small cost.

Your correspondent visited the scene a day of two since, and was received with much courtery by the Chairman of the Committee, whom lie found asleep inside, was shown the various plans which had been so far submitted, together with the answers and objections which had been attached and filed preparatory to a report. A copy of these answers is hereby submitted; perhaps some one else can come to the nitted; perhaps some one else can come to the

M. LEVELHEAD, ESQ.—PLAN NO. 1. "Build a railroad from the safe to Vienna."
This proposition, while practical, is not, we think, advisable; it would add about \$200,000 to the original cost, and make the safe worth more than the county; the safe is for the county, not the county for the safe.

[Signed]

COMMISSIONEDS.

R. C. WATERHOUSE—PLAN NO. 2. "Dig a canal and float her out."
This idea is a good one, but nothing smaller than a river steamer will float her." Besides, it is uphill all the way, and it is about as easy to run the safe up as the water.

[Signed]

COMMISSIONESS.

TRIP LIGHTLY, BRQ.—PLAN NO. S. "Make a summer resort out of it, and apply the revenue derived towards the purchase of another safe." The county don't want another one.
[Signed] Commission

[Signed] COMMISSIONERS.

BOUNDTREE, T. T. THOMAS—(SIMULTANBOUSLY RECEIVED)—PLANS NOS. 4 AND 5. "Move Vienna up to the safe."

The Commissioner thought of this plan, which would necessitate but a small outlay, but the fatal objection is that the Court-House of Dooly would then be over in Macon County; this would be an unequal distribution of court-houses, and might provoke criticism.

[Signed] Commissioners.

BERILIANT, ESS.—PLAN NO. 6.

"Rig up a balloon containing 30,000 square yares of silk, get Matt. Thorston, of Atlanta, to supply the gas, and with a block and tackle float it off."

The Commission never thought of this before.

The Commission never thought of this before, and don't think much of it now; still the plan has some good points. The chief objection seems to be the lack of the amount of silk and

seems to be the lack of the amount of silk and knowledge of how far up the safe will go when it starts. There is an uncertainty also of how far down it will come when it descends; if anything bappens, it seems to us that a safe of this description failing a couple of miles would make a mountain of every valley in China, and shoot the islands of Polyponesia into eternity. We are not of the narrow-minded class who believe that the "Chinese shouldage." We don't think No. 6 a safe plan.

[Signed]

COMMISSIONERS.

F. NOSEGAT. ESQ.—PLAN NO. 7.

P. NOSEGAY, ESQ.—FLAN NO. 7.

"Fit up the concern with a boiler and smoke-stack and run it as a road waron."

We don't think the plan will work; the machine wouldo't hold steam enough to move it: besides, a burgiar could at any time afterwards come down the smoke-stack and steal the archives. [Signed.]

Commissioners.

These are all the returns received up to date. In the meantime the Commissioners reside in the safe and pass the time playing old sledge or shing in the neighboring creeks. It is now believed that an effort will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature to change the county line so as to include the safe in Dooly; in which event Plan No. 4 and 5 will be adopted, and Vienna moved up to the safe. P. NOSEGAY, ESQ.—PLAN NO. 7.

COUNT REDERN AND HIS WIFE.

Count Redern, the Lord High Chamberlain
of the Emperor of Germany, has just been created Prince. He is a distinguished musician,
who has written more than one opers, and comber-music. The new Prince is now 77 years old, and has no son to succeed to his honors. He is one of the wealthiest noblemen in North Germany, possessing an enormous landed estate. Much of this wealth came to him with his wife, the daughter and heirers of the great Hamburg millionaire. Senator Jenisch, a lady of extraordivary intelligence and spirit, who died four years ago. At the time of the marriage etiquette and casts prejudices erercised despotic control at the Prussian Court, and, desoite Countess Redern's enormous wealth, remarkable beauty, and embent intellectual endowments, she was not considered well-born enough to grace that circle of blue-blooded Junkers. She was, however, presented soon after her marriage; and Frederick William IV., who never-could forego an opportunity of saving what he considered to be a "good thing," no matter what embarrassement or pain it might inflict hip the person he addressed, after acknowledging the youthful bride's profound obeisance, exclaimed, in a voice sufficiently loud to be heard by all the distinguished personages present, "Ah! Countess Redern—by the way, tell me: what was it your fathigr dealt fin?" The Countess drew herself up to her full hight from the reverential attitude in which she had been standing before the throne, and reolled, "My father, your Majesty, dealt in integrity and intelligence!" The King took his fair subject's rebuke like a gentlemae, without manifesting the least resentment, and subsequently always paid marked attention to the high-spirited lady who had ventured to reprove thim before his whole Court for a singuiarly ill-advised utterance. He often told the story against himself in after years, and was wone to observer, with an evident rollah of Mme. de Rederu's prompt and dignified separtee, that "he had never before or since been so well-answered as by the daughter of the Hamburg tradesman." per-music. The new Prince is now 77 years old and has no son to succeed to his honors. He is

vears, and was wons to observer, with an evident relish of Mme. de Redern's prompt and dignified spoartee, that "he had never before or since been so well answered as by the daughter of the Hamburg tradesman."

MAJ. WILLIAMS' DISMISSAL.

In notice of the death of Maj. Lawrence Williams, at Easthampton, Mass., on the 21st nlt., one of our city contemporaries stated that he was a graduate of West Point, and "spent a portion of his life in the regular army." Maj. Williams was long a polished, orilliant, and brave offeer, but he was cashiered early in the War for disloyalty to the flag. The story of his (soothingly)—"Well, I can't consciptiously portion of his life in the regular army." Maj. Williams was long a polished, orilliant, and brave officer, but he was cashiered early in the War for disloyalty to the flag. The story of his disgrace is among the most singular of the many remarkable ones that the Rebellion has produced. Maj. Williams was on the staff of Maj.-Geo. George B. McClellan. One day several prominent officers from a distance were dined by the commanding General, and during the closing hour of the meal a brass band belonging to one of the volunteer regiments marched up to headquarters to screnade "Little Mac." and his guests. Those bandmen hailed from a rural locality where people generally knew more about agricultural im, lements than sax-hoins or other musical restruments. However, by strict strength and sorry. Thereupon Master large to taps, the band had succeeded in getting tolerable control over two turges, one of which

was the "Star-Spangled Banner," and, to use an old excression, "the other wasn't." The band began to play. Their repertoire was limited, but not so the time at their disposal. Gwer and over again they played those two tunes, but with a decided "nankering" In fayor of the "Star-Spangled Banner." They blayed it so often that finally Maj. Williams betulently exclaimed: "D—n the Star-Spangled Banner!" The words were speedily reported by some savesdropper to Secretary Stanton at Washington. It so happened that only a few days before the Major's brother was hanged as a spy by Gen. Rosecrans, in Tenneasse. At the beginning of the War this brother was an officer on Lieut. Gen. Scott's staff. He used to communicate important military secrets to a relative of his, the daughter of a distinguished Robel General, and finally he described from Washington over to the enemy. It course of time, Capt. Williams and one other officer entered Rosecrans' lines. They boldly assigned the role of officers of the staff, and ordered the troops of a certain brigade then on outpost daty to parade for inspection. Fortunately, they were suspected; they were arrested and sent to headquarters. Their trial followed, and they quickly paid the full penalty of their offense. It is said that Secretary Stanton always believed that his brother's fate disturbed Maj. William's lovelty, and that the objectionable words were spoken deliberately and from the bottom of his heart. But the Major's brother-soldiers, in and out of arvice, believed mothing of the kind, and always looked upon him as the unfortunate victim of circumstances. Maj. Williams tried frequently to have his case inquired fato by the Government, but always without success.

ORANGE AND ALICE. .

Government, but always without success.

Paris Correspondence New tork Tribune.

The late Princs of Orange was given—in the annals of the Batavian Commonwanth—the honored name of William, and casied besides after the Czar Nicholas, his grees "incle, the Czarewitch Alexander, now Emperor of all the Russias, the Kings of Prussia and Wurtemberg, and Prince Henry of the Notierlands. He early showed the hereditary impetus which led him into a career of sensual dissipation, and enabled designing intriguers at the Court of the Tuileries to break off a match which his mother Senbia had negotiated with the lamented Princess Alice of England. Up to the time his metrimonial hopes were dashed in London, the Prince of Orange was no better not worse than most young men of his years. He was a first-rate lunguist, a good musclan, a bold hunter, an indefatigable skater, and ardenly patriotic. The Princess Alice he had sone in Germany when she was 16, and he had sone in Germany when she was 16, and he had conceived a passion for her, which his mother, Queen Sophia encouraged. Mr. Frederick Elilot, brother of Lord Minto, communicated to the Queen of England messages with which Queen Sophia charged him, and they were well received. The Prince Cousort however, hestiated to send his daughter to a Court where a bad example was set by the King, who had descred his admirable consort to live with a worthless woman. This objection was eventually surdiounted, and the Royal snitor, then a tall, blonds-complexioned, fins-looking young man, invited to the Court of England. As the negotiations for a misrriage with the Princess Alice were going Torward the Emperor Napoison and the Royal snitor, then a tall, blonds-complexioned, fins-looking young man, invited to the Court of England. As the negotiations for a misrriage with the Prince Consort received from the Tuileries,

had resolved not to confide to his charge a beloved daughter.

The Prince of Orange was deeply wounded in
his pride by the words and demeaner of the
Prince Consort. He hastened back to Paris and
attached himself to Mme. Musard, then Miss
Eliza Cook. See accompanied him back to the
Hazue. Marriage was proposed to her by her
lover. The King steeped in to prevent it, and
gave her the Dutch estate in America on the
condition that she was to wed the impressario
who had brought her to Europe. Both she and
her French Barnum knew of the petroleum
springs on it. The bargain was clinched; the
Prince was renounced, and Eliza Cook—the
name by which the lionne west nipetecu years
ago—became the wife, in the syes of the law, of
Musard, and the favorite of the Dutch King. A ZULU IN LONDON.

There is a pleasant resort for Chisese in a place which I visited last week. This was the Home for Asiatic Seamen. Among the myriad Hassans, Mahomets, Ibn Achbars, Mulis, Kudrat Ullas, Wing-King-Wos, and Alis enlisted on the books, I observed doctors, waiters, magithat magicians must be strange folk to board. I inquired as to them, and was told that two who had been there were snake-charmers, and that they had had a nice little job of work crowided for them, having been employed to draw the teeth of the cobras and other "pizing sarpents" in the Zoological Gardens. Apropos of the "Zoo." it I proposed to take unto myself a man of color for a waiter I should accure the Zulu whom I found spreading and cleaning the dining-tables. He is a fine-looking young fellow of 20, with a rank, pleasant face, full of character, and with a remarkably high, well-formed head. His color is brown, not black, but his hair is the real wool. The langh of that Zulu was something worth hearing, and he laughed often. Firstly, with delight at seeing company; secondly, at being talked to by gentlemen; and, thirdly, he roared in estassies at our ineffectual efforts to utter Zulu words and imitate the "clicks." I have never heard these clicks before, and, having heard them. I can only say that before them the fourteen intonations of every word in Chinese appear as a contemptible trifle. The click is a sound occasionally resembling to twang of a banjo string, well down in the throat, but more frequently the noise uttered to encourage a horse, and it is introduced in a startling manner into the middle of the solidest and best-built words, where no one would imagine there was a hole for it to hine. This our Zulu had holes in his ears—I mean artificial perforations—through which a finger might be passed. Whether these had anything to do with 'he clicks, I knew not. When he was young his lather had fled away from Cetewayo—pronounced K tech-(chek)-che-wayo—and taken refuge among the English. The Superintendent reported this Zulu as ciever and handy. He had learned to read and write in a short time. On departing we each gave the Zulu a sixpence. With a violent effort he repressed his delignt; but as we reached the door, he burst into a tremendous beal of laughter, and, kicking up one foot in the air, exhibited his sixpences, one in each hand, to the Chines inquired as to them, and was fold that two who had been there were spake-charmers, and that

QUIPS. There is a young man on South Hill who dresses with such elegant plainness that the only jewelry he wears is the gold filling in one of his back tooth.

his back toeth.—Burdette.

Street scebe in New York; First rufflan-"Kili 'im! Worll we do with 'im afterward!"
Second ruffian (contemptuously)—You're a
green 'an. Why, bury 'im under the rubbish
in the street, of course. He'll never be found." A Dresden man owns an old doe that was lately caught butting its head against the bucket as it swung over the well. This act was referred to once by a poet. who wrote:

The old goe can buck it,
That bung in the well.

- Whitehall Times. Standing before a fruit stand a San Francis-co gamin said: "Hello! old fellow, how much for your oranges?" "Twenty cents a quies,

About a week ago an lows man died. He was very mealthe and left three sons, his only heirs, and, would you believe it, the ungrateful boys got together and ran away with all the property before the lawyers could get at it and divide it with each other! There is so much sordid, mean, grasping selfishness in this world that sometimes it is enough to discourage a good lawyer.

A TERRIFIC TUSSLE

The Greatest Event in the History of Ennance City.

The greatest event water has taken ple in Bonaiza City since the town was he figuided a city since the town was he was the figuided and the great that the great the following description of the great atturgies to a Chroniels reporter yesterday:

"I've seed a good many fights since I struck this section of the country, but yesterday's laywas the boss For fun and excitement it equaled, in my opinion, the big prize-fight down the cance that Tom Dally took a hand in years ago, the ring, was broken up, and every feller wish a six-shooter pulled and turned loose on everything in sight.

"We put the two varmints into a washbowi,

ago. The ring was broken un, and every feller wiss a six-shooter pulled and turned loose on everything in sight.

"We put the two varmints into a washbowi, and when they both slid down to the bottom they had to fight and no mistake. There was a little flat olace in the bottom of the bowl where they could stand about four inches spart. Well, as soon as they were put in they stepned back a few paces and began to pipe each other off. The tarantula seeing the scorpion, just reared up on its hind legs and shook his fist at him with his hair on end. Nug, there is more of the solid quintessence of hell in a tarantula to the square eighth of an ideb than in anything else on earth, and, when if saw the critter rear up and give the scorp the diff, I laid down five \$20 pieces on him, and a tall fellow covered 'em in a minute, I knowed I had that money dead. The scorp didn't seem like he wanted any of the pie at first, but after a spell of think in' he sorter shook himself out and got ready for business. The first thing we knowed, biff! went the 'tuls plum into the scorp, and then the fun begun. The spider grabbed him by the back of the neck, and we sposed for a moment he was gon't to chaw als head right off. His teeth—teeth is what I said—come out of his mouth for a quarter of an inch, and grated like a buzz-saw, and I began to feel spray for the other feller that I had bet with. I wentlan't been in that scorp's boots for the Serra Nevada Mine. All of a sudden, however, the scorp braced himself, and whack' went his tail into the 'tuls. I fell you, the spider let go too quick, and went tumbin' aeros the bowl like a mule had gicked him. I thought be was gone, but you bet he was on deck quick enough, and he came to the scratch agin with blood in his eye. Then come the big bout of the whole business; both of 'em sparred around a spell for an opening. The solder was workin' his left nusty for a biff at the soorp's ear, but whenever he let loose the other threw up his claw and countered on his stommach, just like Hallinan and L

with excitement. I threw up anosher hundred on the solder, for I could see he had the duradest grip on the scorp that ever was. Why, he had his bead in chancery in nine places, and about sixteen grapevine locks on his legs. They wrestled all the styles ever heard of.—Cordish, Lancashire, Graso-Roman, and collar-and-cllow. It was a regular tournament rolled into one. The tule nad the grip he had been funtin' for some time. All of a sudden, just as I was reachin' down in my pocket for another \$100 to plank up on the solder, the scorp switched his tail round and slammed it into the spider's belly about a quarter of an inch, held it there awhile, and then began to turn it round, like he was boring a diamond drill into a quartz ledge. The spider got pale around the gills and looked like he wanted a doctor, and I quietly let that \$100 slids back where it belonged. Then the spider let go fourteen under-holds and laid down like he wanted a cost. He rested for about a minute or so like a little piece of wood shriveled up, and the scorp struitted round and round like a brum-Major on a dress-parade. The bets were ten to one on the scorp, and no takers. All of a sudden up jumps the soider and goes for him agalu. It appeared to me like the beast had only just made up his mind to fight, and the way he went for the scorp was like a thousand o' bricks tumblin' outo a child. When I saw him get down fair-fy to work I bet the third hundred, and feit like a thousand o' bricks tumblin' coto a child. When I saw him get down fairly to work I bet the third hundred, and felt somehow like when he heard me chink the coin it would give him a little moral back; in'. You could hear the scorp's shell crack like a schoolboy chawin' peanuts at a church fair. The spider had it all his own way for a spell and was getting in his work fine when the peaky scorp hunted up the same hole his tall was in before and got it there again. He'd been licked in another minute if he hadn't, but that saved his bacon and the spider gritted his teeth a few times and keeled over and died. This don't shake my faith in tarantulas, however. I've got a two-ounce spider that I'll match agin' any scorpion in Storey County next Sunday for \$500 a side."

Here the man produced a box and showed a tarantula that looked as if it would be able to whip a buildor. When he left he assured the reporter, confidentially, that betting on the spider was "a dead sure thing."

Fruit of the tropic's burning clime,
Thy wondrons virines, fadeless still,
Exert an influence sublime.
In ministering to human ill;
And many a pangationg our way
Sanford's Jamaics Ginger doth allay.

Few things in this world are so certain as the surifying action of Glenn's Sulphur Soan. AMUSEMENTS.

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Wednesday and Saturday Matinees In a thoroughly appropriate manner as regards GAS

UNABATED SUCCESS! THIRD WEEK! Every evoning and Wednesday and Saturday Matiness, also bunday Night. Emerson's Megatherian Minstrels. The state of the s

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

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This Monday, July 7, and every evening, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, until further notice, the and saturday Matineon, until rurrier notice, the
CHTCAGO CHURCH CHOPA COMPANY
WIII appear in the very best performance of HER MAJRES TYS SHIP PIN APORE ever given in America.
New Stage Setting, New Contumes, and a Grand
Chorusof 100 Voices. The satire superiority of Chicago
ralent and Chicago enterprise ruly Illustrated.

PIRST CONGREG'L CHURCH. ZULUS! ZULUS

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 8. 86 Curiosities on Exhibition. A findus Exhibition of the Customs of the Zulus, and By G. A. WILDER,
Born and blought up in South Africa.

FANTELY EXCURSION TO EV-ANSTON.
The Elegant IRON SIDE WHEEL Steemer GRACE GRUMMOND, J. M. Mitchell, Master, Will leave Lewler's Book, foot of Wabab-av., on Tuesday, 2 p. in, sharp, deaving Kvanaton for Chicago as 1 p. m. abap; africe at 7 p. m. Farc, See redad set billioning the children under to years free; neer 10 years, 25c. No liquors said on board. La Willer & Abillion.

HATLIN'S THEATRE.

ST Clark-E., opposite New Court-House.

Monday, July 7. HOLMES GROVER, JR., in the sent strength of the PATAL BOND.

Sanford and Wilson, Intile Rosebud, Hodges and Blist Chas. C. Stanley. Sonder Dave Stuare, Fannie Kalghand stock (avortice appearing in the oilo.

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Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering. Chemistry, the Classick, and English. Degrees conferred.
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Col. THEO. HYATT, President. See a DUIS LAW SCHOOL. LAW Department of Washington University. Thirdwork As may level commonce Westington, University. Thirdwork As may level of study of Annual Terms, with Business good, Studens of study is ready good by Department. To place of good in Department. Thirds. But per level.

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Brick Bulldings, theroughly fire-proof. Sinused the highest point of land on the Atlantic Coast. Presented Livering and Coast. Presented Livering and Company of the Coast. Proceedings of the Coast. Proceedings of the Coast. A Grant Promeased of the Coast. Research Coast. A GORDON, Proprietor, 1,000 feet of Porch. R. A. GORDON, Proprietor. BOARDING-ONE NIGHT'S RIDE FROM CHICAGO:
Beteamere daily: railroad convenient; hoating beteng, fishing Meis. J. W. Gill, bouglas, Mic.

BLUE PLANNEL SUITS. WE HAVE SOLD MANY HUN-DREDS OF OUR This rear at 80,00, at which price they are the most desirable Suits in the market. But having about 300 Suits left will elese them out at 83 per sait. Will delive them free of charge either he or out of the city. They are lined all through, sayed with the heat city. They are lined all through, sayed with the heat city throat. We shall also close out during the most two weeks our clarant line of 81.4.60 Famy Castingov weeks our clarant line of 81.4.60 Famy Castingov state or \$10 per sait, six different city of the series of the sait of the sait surface. We take serie from city officials at par during all your.



Lesses of the Lake Eric & Louisville Ballway, will re-ceive realed proposals until July 15, 1879, for the grad-ing, bridging, cross-ties, and truck-laying for the exten-sion of aid Sallway from Celina, Ohio, to a point as or near Muncle, indiana, cabout attr-two mids. I not the first collection of the Collection of the Collection of the their collection of the Union Block, Lima, Ohio, Monthly payments will be made in conf.

THOS. H. JOHNSON.

Chief-Engineer. DROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUP DROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUPpiles.

OPFICE OF PURCHASING AND DEPOT COMMISSARY, No. 3 East Wathington-st.,
Scaled Proposals, is duplicate, with a copy of this
advertisement attached, will be received until 2 o clock
b. m. Tuesday, July a 1870, for furnishing the Subsistences Department, U. S. Army, to be delivered atsuch pinces in this city as may be required.

28, 278 hs Bacon, clear sides, in new grannies.
The Bacon to be from medium sized hora, thoroughly cured and smoked, and well dried.

Bids will be received for the whole or any part of the
amount staved, which is to be increased or decreased
as may be required at the time of opening.
Proposals will be received subject to the usual conditions, and the right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

Blank proposals, or further information, will be furnished on application at this office.

N. P. SMALL, Major and C. S.

M.P. SMAIL. Major and C. S.

PROPOSALS FOR FIREPROOF SHUTTERS, ETC.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISION ARCHITECT.

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Sealed proposals will be roceived at this office until

12 m. on the 14th day of July, 1879. for furnishing,
delivering, and putting in piace in complete working
order the fire-proof doors and window-shutters for the
United States Custom-House, etc., at Chicago, II. in
accordance with specification and schedule, copies of
which and any Additional information may be had on
application at this office or the office of the superintendent.

JAS. G. Hill.L.

Supervising Architect.

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NATIONAL LINE OF STRAMSHIPS.
Saling twice a week from New York to Queenstown.
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Of Lime and Soda.

For the cursof Countypiton, County, Broadlife, was Lungs, and Horne of the party of the first an acknowledged S. Ciffo REMEDY, proved by 90 years' experience. TRY I.

Price 1 and 92 per bets', Propered only by WINGER STERR C. Countypiton on the party of the Countypiton of the Co

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Of all the Real Estate of the CITY NATIONAL BANK OF UHICADO.

In L quidation.

Notice is hereby given than recognize will be received by the undersigned unit has. Is, 1678, for any and all tim real estate of the City National Banks of Chicago, including the bank building than 156, and 158 Washington-st., all of which will be sent to the approval of the Comproduce of the Currency and of the Catifact States District Court for the Northern District of 158, but all the sent to the approval of the Comproduce of the Currency and of the Catifact States District Court for the Northern District of 158, but all the States District Court for the Northern District of 158, but all the States District Court for the Northern District of 158, but all the States District Only the States States District Only the States District Only the States States District Onl



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A Cabinet Photograph and an elegant Silk Velvet Frame contratted & 2. 10

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SAILSOAD TIME TABLE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRADES EXPLANATION OF REPRESENT MARKS. - | Saturd excepted. Sunday excepted. | Monday excepts

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Pullman Hotel Cure are run through, between Chi-eago and Council Bluth, on the train moving Chicago at 10:30 a.m.. No other ross Pullman or any other form of hotel cure west of Chicago.

—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sta.

—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sta.



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Office, 85 South Clark-st., opposite Secreta Rosses and at depot.

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Milwattes Express.

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Bay, and Menasha through Day

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Waukena, Madison a lowe Express (Oconomow.o saturdays.
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Liontyville Accommodation... 5:50 pm 20:20 a

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Depot foot of Lake at and foot of Twenty-accord-st-Ticket Office, 87 Clark at, southeast corner of Rau-dolph, Grand Pacific Botel, and at Palmer House.

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BALTIMORS & OHIO.

Depots, Expenition Building and foot of I wanty-wood of. Takes (Blose, as Clarks St., Painey House, Grant Pacific intell, and Depot (Expenition Buildians). | Leave. | Arrive.

PITINBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R. Cincinnati Air-Line and Konomo Line.)
Depet. corper of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side.

SCALES

PARTEAUNIA TO THE LOCAL THE PARTY OF THE PAR

W. C. Park, Honolulu, is stopping at the almer. Hunry Hutchison, Philadelphia, is domiciled the Tremont. William H. Milliken, Portland, Me., is a gues

of the Pacific.
N. and T. Ospins, Bouth America, ar C. Q. Trombridge and party, of Detroit, are egistered at the Palmer.

ester Wallack is at the Pacific on the way ew York from his California trip.

Maj. W. H. Nash and Maj. A. G. Robi John R. Thomas, M. C. from the Eighteeni District of Illinois, was in the city or Saturda fr. Thomas left for his home in Southern Ill

United States Marshal John B. Raymond rived in the city yesterday morning from ankton, D.T., in charge of four prisoners tooked for the Detroit Penitentiary. They are entenced for terms of one and two years for

reption has therefore been abandoned. The cest concert occurs next Sunday.

R. M. Pomeroy, Boaton, President of the Cenal Branch of the Union Pacific Ballroad; F. R. leyers, General Passenger Agent of the Pittaury, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad; Elijah mith, Boston, President of the Burlington & outhwestern Railroad; and J. J. Dickey, Sacrintendent of the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph ompany, at Denver, are at the Pacific, A rain-storm of gigantic proportions came upom the west and north shortly before 5 clock yesterday atternoon, and for the space on hour the condensed clouds dropped down what are popularly called torrents. But little gitting and only a slight wind accompanying, the damage was confined to the wetting-own of nicely starched and ironed piculc columns. The benefits to a hot and dusty ty were manifold, and the rain was one of a boon to the efficient than to the anxiets farmer watching the growth of his crops. However, the count gathering for another storm, intending adoubtedly to shield off his rays for the ending day.

Edward Fuchs, a German, 43 years of age, living at No. 29 Start street, committed suicide yesterday morning by taking an onnee of cilioroform, which he procared at Schneider's furnt-store, corner of North avenue and Huribut street. He left a wife and two children in destitute circumstances. The cause is supposed to have been misapplication of chloroform. A tew days ago he met with a street accident in the West Division, and had his side budles bruised by coming into contact with a horse and bugry. His family state that that the first wanted to buy a pound of chloroform, and, finding that it cost too much for him, bought an onnee. The draggist is a refiant chap, who will afford inquirers no satisaction whatever, and who says he put a poisonabel upon the bottle. There is no such label ipon the bottle, and the druggist probably was carrying out his intention, which he freely expressed, of selling as much poison as he pleased.

The following is the description of Peter Full-ann, 4 years of age, who is said to have been lumped last T hursday morning from in front his home, No. 164 Larrabee street: Light

of his home. No. 164 Larrabee street: Light hair and complexion, sore marks on left side of face, light calico jacket, black velvet pants, blue and black striped stockings, and gray felt hat.

Minor arrests: James Thomas, bastardy, on complaint of Lizzie Hevald; Frank Frazier, larceny from Charles Meyers; James Connors, charged with burglarizing the house of Louis Bodha, and stealing therefrom one dozen pair of pants and vests; Ferdinand Friedman, burglary of a house in the Twenty-second Street District. John Nicholson, charged with representing him-John Nicholson, charged with representing him-self to be a police officer, and larceny of a watch from Adam Corrad; Jennie Fisk and Nellie Hassett, inmates of a house of ill-tame; Ludwig Finnes, assanlting and threatening his neighbors; James Robert and Charles Loderburg, who are seeing "canary birds with buckskin aprons, and jack rabbits with blue rocettes," owing to the vast amount of bad liquor they had been drinking.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL.

Prank B. Bass. St. Paul.
V. Griswold, Canada.
T. Ellis. Toronto.
W. L. Brenner, Augusta.
T. P. Poone, N. Y.
Dityer Ames, Boston.

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL.
Unit S. Chapman, Rartford
Wm. S. Abbott, Pittsburg
W. A. Mears, St. Louis.
T. P. Poone, N. Y.
J. H. Bosler, Carlisle, Pa.

Miver Ames, Boston.

PALMER HOUSE.

C. Alexander, St. Louis.
E. Kramer, N. Y.
L. B. Rowley, Phila.
W. O. Corning, N. Y.
T. C. McCreery, Oweneb'o W. Webster, St. Louis.
SHERMAN HOUSE.

A. A. Pond, Minneapolis. T. McCoy, Pitisburg.
C. M. Fulson, New York.
D. McFarland, Denver.
R. B. Spencer, R. Island.
J. H. Lang, Boston.
J. J. Davison, Indianap.
TREMONT HOUSE.

J. C. Bennett, Lynn, Mass. W. F. Addis, Gr., Rap.
Lane Whitney, Louisville P. B. McPhersen, Montr.
J. Adamson, Newton, Mas. S. P. Woodreff, Spring'ld.
Edw. Findlay, Baltimore. Geo. Fisher, San Fran.
E. C. Beardsley, Memph.

C. W. P. McC. San Fran.
E. C. Beardsley, Memph.
C. Johnson, St. Louis.

THE COURTS.

RATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS IN BRIEF.

In the case of Martin Ryan vs. James Young and others, Judge Harlan filed his opinion Satarday in the case. The case was argued before the facts at some length, the Judge said it was shown the controversy in the suit, which was a bill to redeem from a foreclosure sale, was between parties of the same State, and the case would therefore be remanded to the State Court whence it came. DIVORCES.

Annie L. Stewart filed a bill for divorce Saturday from her busband, George Stewart, charging him with desertion.

Judge Tuley. Saturday granted decrees of divorce in the following cases: Clementine Gerndt from Friedrich Gerndt, for cruelty; George C. Erwin from Clara Erwin, for desertion; Mary Ann Savage from John Savage, cause conviction of felony; and Christina S. Anderson from Benjamin Anderson, on the ground of cruelty and desertion.

lenjamin Anderson, on the ground of cruelty and desertion.

Judge Moore Saturday granted a decree of livorce to David L. Reid from Sarah Reid, on he ground of desertion, and to Laura Zucker rom William Zucker, on the ground of cruelty.

The Central National Bank, for the use of O. I. Giover, Receiver, began a suit for \$1,400 gainst Samuel and Anna M. Appleton.

The National Bank of Illinois fied a bill gainst John and Eliza W. Forsythe, W. I. Culver, F. R. Butler, John and Anna Hamilton, farshall Field, J. P. Perry, John Cochrane, idney Sawver, and Catherine H. Tilford, exentrix, to foreclose a trust-deed made by Forythe for \$24,000 on the E. ½ of the N. W. ½ outh of the canal, of Sec. 8, 88, 18; also, the N. W. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of said section, and the andivided ½ of Lots 4 and 5, Sec. 84, 88, 18.

seamst the City of Chicago, claiming \$10,000 lamsges.

Frank Pearson, a printer living at No. 1 East I welfth street, filed a petition for habeas corpose. He states that he was arrested on a charge of carrying concealed weapons and of ourglary. The facts are, however, according to his statement, that he started to a grocery store one morning, and on his way met two men, to whom he paid some money for services lone his mother, and while talking to them he was arrested. He had a pistol in his pocket which was unloaded and out of repair, and this was the only suspictous circumstance against him, He denies that he has been guilty of either charge made against him, and sairs for a lischarge.

THE CALL

demastion as the serdict in the State street conJUDGA MOORE prevent comes in.
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THE NAVEGAT MURDER. A BOY ARRESTED FOR THE GRIME.

A 16-year-old boy named Abraham Goldma

A 16-year-old boy named Abraham Goldman, who lives with his parents at No. 105 Pacific avenue, is locked up at the Harrison-Street Station upon suspicion of being the one who abot Rock Navagat, the Stellian lad, Thursday evening, in front of the saloon Na. 435 South Clark street. It seems that a little kalian, aged 13, named Frank Lemieux, was having a dispute about some fire-trackers which an older boy had taken away from him. Navegat interfered, but did not get them pack. The thief, as Lemieux states, went into the saloon, and presently came out again, and said to Navegat, "Here, take them." As the latter went towards him to receive, as he supposed, the fire-crackers, he was shot in the left breast by the thief, who ran into the saloon again. Navegat went to his home near by, No. 429, and, as already stated in The Tribune, died of the wound Saturday evening. Detective Duffy, of the Armory, was given charge of the case, and at once set to work to find the murderer. Lemieux gave him a pretty fair description of his appearance, adding that he was a low boy.

wound Saturd ay evening. Detective Duffy, of the Armory, was given charge of thecase, and at once set to work to find the murderer. Lemieux gave him a pretty fair description of his appearance, adding that he was a lew boy, and wore a rine with a beart on the fiper of his right hand next the little one. Duffy inquired around the neighborhood for boys who were in the habit of carrying oistols, and leagned that the two sons of a man named Godinan, llying on Pacific avenue, were generally armed. So he went to the father yesterday, and saked where the younger boy was, he being nearer the age given by Lemieux than the other. The boy was at work, but the father promised to have him home in a short time. About the time he was to come, Duffy put Lemieux on a step wear Goldman's house, telling him to stay there, but saying nothing of Goldman's coming. When the laiher and son arrived in a wagon, Lemieux immediately went to Duffy and, nointing out young Goldman, said. "That is the one who shot Rock." The officer looked for the ring, and it was on the right finger. Under these circumstances an arrest was justifiable, and the boy was taken to the police station. There Capt. O'Donnell took Lemieux in hand, but he didn't vary from his original statement, and identified Goldman positively. He had never seen him before Thursday night, when he was in his company about five minutes. Lemieux, who is a bootblack, and sometimes leads a blind man, is a sharp little fellow, and his story is credited by the police, especially in view of these contradictions. Goldman says he only put the ring on Saturday. A boy named Doyle says he has seen it on his finger for a year and a half. Goldman says he was in bed at 9 o'clock Thursday night. His father's says he was playing with a pet for until 11 o'clock. As to the saloon-keeper, whose name is also Goldman, he denies that the man who shot Rock entered his place at all.

A reporter saw the prisoner yesterday afternoon, and found him in an annyr mood on account of his arrest. He knew nothing wha

seen.

The Coroner impaneled a jury yesterday, but deferred the inquest until to-morrow noon, as the County Physician was too busy elsewhere to make a post-mortem examination. By that time something more may be developed. The killing of Navegat was a deliberate murder, and if young Goldman is guilty it will go hard with

WHO KILLED HIM?

Chicago, July 5.—The death of Henry Schye on the evening of the 4th renders this case one of peculiar interest to parents and the community at large, and into which a most thorough and searching investigation ought to be made by the authorities; and, instead of returning a verdict of accidental death at the inquest, t is to be hoped that the jury will return one of murder, even if against some person undiscovered. The facts, briefly, are these:

Henry Schye, a quiet, inoffensive boy about 8 years of age, living at 433 Ogden avenue with his parents, had been refused permission by his mother to go into the street to play, she being fearful of accident, but in the evening, the boy becoming very persistent and promising not to go far away, sile at last conscuted. He had just left his mother's side, she going into the house, he to the outer edge of the sixteen-foot sidewalk, and while standing a few seconds, listlessly, with his right hand in his pocket, he was seen by one or two carpenters, living at 424, nearly opposite, to start up off his feet a few inches, and full—dead—to the roadway, two feet below. He did not get up, and a carpenter named Nay exclaimed: "What is the matter with that boy?" A Mr. Anderson immediately ran across the street and carried him into his father's store (and residence). The poor child merely groaned. The father rushed for a doctor, who instantly attended, but life was virtually extinct. The post-mortem examination, conducted by Drs. Hall and Starr, demonstrated, dirst, that he was not struck by a stray bullet from a distance; second, they he was aimed at, for the bullet—s No. 12—had pierced the brain horizontally at an elevation commensurate with the boy's hight from the roadway, about five feet from the ground. The size and condition of the bullet show that it was fired at sbort range, as it had nearly passed through the brain, and it required only a frille more force or a closer position to have driven it through the skull-from right to left. It ought not to be a very difficult matter for our very efficient police to find out who committed this murder. The pletol must have been fired within 100 yards; iff from a street-car, the Superintendent can state what cars passed about that time, and conductor, driver, or passengers must have been congizant of it (there was a good deal of cracker-firing from one of the cars afterward). If the shot was from the neighborhood, it is not so densely populated but that every man, woman, and child could be quickly and easily interrogated as to who practiced revolver-firing ou that day, and the bullet compared with the pistols of all. There are two two stores in the neighborhoo fearful of accident, but in the evening, the boy becoming very persistent and promising not to go far away, she at last conscuted. He had

MILITIA NOTES.

First-Lieut. Glassbrook, of E Company, Second Regiment, has tendered his resignation, on account of leaving the State to reside in Lead-

The Commander-in-Chief has caused new commissions to be made out for the Adjuants of all the regiments in the National Guard, giving them the rank of Captain instead of First-Lieutenant, in accordance with the provisions of the new Militia law.

The First Regiment, Infantry has entered upon its regular yearly vacation from the lat of July to the lat of September. Consequently, there will be no more battalion drills at present, but the company drills will be left to the discretion of the line officers and their men.

Adjt-Gen. H. Hilliard stopped in Chicago last Friday, on his way from Springfield to Fresport, where he represented the Governor

at the Third Regiment gathering. He remained here all day and visited the armories of the different regiments, accompanied by Briz.-Gen. Torrence.

Mr. A. H. Burley, of this city, has incurred the hasting gratitude of the First and Second Regiments by sending them, unsolition, each a check for \$25. Sirch eniseder, have been extremely rare in the history of these premizations, and the members desire to make a fitting acknowledgment of Mr. Burley's generalty.

Briz.-Gen. Torrence has received an invitation from the South Park Board to form an encamement of the troops of the First Brigade at South Park on or about the las of September. Arrangements have already been commerced, and it is quite thely that the occasion unilibring together more military men and mens selectators than has been in the neighborhood of Chicago Since the War.

Jollowing members of Company T. First Regim.—Infantry, have been discharased for the good of a service. R. L. Chapin and J. P. Walker, employed by Palmer, Faller & Co., corner Union and West Twentweetgad street; John H. Compolity, clerk, Methodist Book Concern; and Arthur Geoglegan, clerk, No. 156 Washington street.

The Second Regiment has a last secured permanent quarters for an armory, and will remove from the Exposition Building next Monday. The site of their future hereignarters is the five-story marble-front building No. 73 and 74 Wabash avenue, belonging to the Pecascaste, which has been secured at a reasonable vent. The building is 50 by 180 feet, and the regiment, will occupy the second, third, fourth, and fifth floors, which will give them ample room for company drills and storage for their property.

SPORTING.

BASE-BAUL.

BUFFALO VS. CLEVELAND.

Struck ent. w. White, 1; Farreit, 1; Holbert, Decker, 3.
Passed balls—Kelly, 1; Holbert, 0.
Wild pitches—W. White, 0; Purcell, 1.
Double plays—Barnes, Gerhardt, and McVey,
Times at bat—Cincinati, 46; Syraouse, 37.
Umpire—M. Walsh, of Louisville. 

French Women and Faglish Women. Mr. Labouchere takes his turn in contrasting French women with their English sisters. He says:

Freech women with their English sisters. He says:

"The former are, as a rule, more pleasant than women of other nations. This is because they were born with a natural disposition to please any one with whom they are brought in contact, and this natural disposition has been carefully caltivated. Now, an English woman is entirely without this gift. In general society she shows too much her likes and dislikes. To the good or bad opinion of persons indifferent the good or bad opinion of persons indifferent to her she is herself atterly holdifferent. This she dubs 'no affectation,' 'sincerity,' and other such fiattering appellations. 'I cannot,' she says, 'pretend to care for a person for whom I do not care'; and when she utters this sentiment she looks roudd with a self-satisfied air, as though it were worthy of the highest commendation. My good lady, I really do not want you to adore me. I do not even ask you to take the trouble to think whether you like me or not. When I meet you, probably I do not aspire to meet you again. But for the few minutes or hours that we are rocrether, you ought to convey to me the impression that you are pleasant, and that you think me so, and this without any arriere pensee, or any calculation whether you will gain by doing so or not. In the art of generally pleasing your French sister excels you, and therefore it is that for all the purposes of society a French woman is greatly your superior."

A Story of a Prince.

Lendon World.

He is a young Prince—an officer of course, and heir to a great and varied Empire—in Tumbuctoo, let us say. She is the sister of two of his brother officers. They had never spoken to each other, but he had noticed her in the gardens near the palace. Relving on his high position, and doubtless emboldened by previous successes, he penned her the following note: "Sie getallen mir! Besuchen sie mich heute abend, um 6 uhn.—R."—which means that M. le Prince told the young lady that she did not displease him, and begged her to be in the castle by 6 sharp! This touching effusion, so persuasive in its style, she showed to her brothers, who forthwith took the only course that honor allowed, viz.: they each challenged the Prince. A duel in this case was out of the question. What was to be done? Count B.—s, the Chamberlain, was an desapoir. A court of honor was held, and "papa" had also to be communicated with, who commanded his son and heir to personally apologize to the lady and her two brothers.—a bitter pill, which the Prince was fain to swallow. A sen journey and a visit to a neighboring country, where the remembrance of this dose of humble-oie was dimmed by battues and bull-fights, was doubtless a pleasant change.

Gen. Grant.

Gen. Grant is said to have maintained the most perfect health during his entire journey round the world, completely eclipsing in this particular the Captain of the Punafore. Dr. Keating, of Philadeichia, who was with the General during a part of the trip, says that in making his traveling speeches Grant said just what came into his bead, so not a single speech that he made was cold or formal. Everything he said had great effect, but toget him to speak when he considered words unnecessary was as utterly impossible as to make a dumb man talk. "I remember one incident ob a steamer. A number of English officers had tendered him a banquet, and one of them made apshort speech which required a response. But, notwithstanding the numerous requests and rousing cheers, Gen. Grant sat in his seak as mute as a statue. Not a word would he utter. But he was evidently so good-natured in his stubbornness that the officers really admired him for it, and took not the least offense. He said afterward that his reason for refusing was that the gentlemen only wished to hear him talk, and that there was in reality nothing needed to be said. He is a great enemy to affectation."

Failures of English Farmers.

See York Sus.

The failures of farmers are becoming alarmingly frequent in England. In 1870 they numbered
299; in 1879, 354; in 1876, 480t-ten 1877, 477; in
1878, 815; and in the first half of 1879, no fewer
than 614. In addition, the fact-sare well known
that farmers in many counties are now losing
their capital, that landlords find great difficulty
in reletting at any price, and that the remissions
of rents have only met a portion of the difficulty.
If the land of England becomes less and less
able to compete with that of other countries in
the growth of meat and cereal crops, the siteration in the conditions will have an effect not only
on the persons immediately concerned, but on
England as a whole.

THE OHIO IDEA.

Whence the Name Came and Where the Party Has Gene.

Financial Heresy Doomed to Meet Another De-

CLEVELAND, July 4.—There is almost no one CLEVELAND, July 4.—There is almost no one thing in American positics that has received more attention during the past sew years than the so-called "Onio idea," and yet strange to say, it seems to be very indistinctly defined in the minds of even well-informed people outside the State. I was astoniahed at the following sentiments expressed by a prominent. New York gentiemen, who happened to be visiting in this city last week. He said:

"I subpose that all parties here are more or less diseased with the soft-money lunary, are the said:

1 asked.
"I hardly know, except that it is a general impression so far as I know, in the East. It is imparted; I suppose, by the name 'Ohio idea'; people cannot see how there should be such an people cannot see how there should be such an idea unless there is a general adhesion to it by all classes of people. I must say that I never had any very clearly defined conception of the subject, but I had the impression that the idea was infectious, like the malaria, and that Ohio soil and Ohio climate were just right to produce it, and that, no matter how carnestly one desired to escape the infection, stoner or later it was certain to overtake bim in a bort of permanent and serious shape. I have been trembiling for my own orthodoxy, while I have been temporarily stop-

climate were just right to produce it, and that, no matter how carnestly one desired to escape the infection. Sconer or later it was certain to overtake him in a bost of permanent and serious shape. I have been temporarily stopping in the State, and Athough I have often escaped the malaria, I feared that I should return to my native heath with the disease in my bones to a certain extent."

THE REASON OF THE UNCONSCIOUS LIBEL upon the fair fame and intelligent statesmanship of the great Commonwealth of Ohio lies principally in the very faci that this gentleman first mentioned, viz. the maste "Ohio idea." Whether it originated here or not would doubless be difficult now to tell. Probably it did not. It is, at any rate, a term very unsatisfactory from a scientific standpoint, because it means in reality nothing. It is a fact that Ohio, boing located somewhat centrally, and being, withat, a large and importants State, very evenly balanced politically between the Democrats and Republicans, and concertuing which there is always a greater or less degree of uncertainty in National contests, began a few years ago to assume w large degree of importance. The statemen, of whom it must be confessed there are a considerable number constantly on hand here, were very quick to appreciate this importance. They began to receive their share of the desirable offices, and the more they got the more they wanted, until the country at large began to notice thats great many good things were coming this way, and a certain degree of jealousy was thereby aroused. Those who obtained the benefits of the smiles of the fickle goddess of fortune were pleased; but there were of necessity a large number who held themselves equally deserving of public recognition who received mothing. This latter class in time became soreheaded and becam to look about them for something would do this better, it was thought, if manipulated, would in time have made itself left. In 1877 they cast 16,913 votes; in 1878 they policed over 38,000, or more than doubled th

THE WRONG THING AT THE WRONG TIME

In the nomination of Ewing by a party quarrel. The hope which they had in view of gaining the support of the unwashed does not seem full of fruiton. The game was too thin. While at first it was a little difficult to tell just what would come of the matter, it is now evident enough that the Nationals do not propose to be swallowed up by the Democrats for Democratic glory. They want what little there is in the movement for themselves. The mass of them refused anything that looked like allances, and while a certain number of the sorest of the soreheads, led by the corruptest of the corrupt, were induced to give a degree of support to the movement of the notorious Sam Cary at Toledo, the other day, the result of it was simply a split in the party. With this split the Nationals, as a party, will pass into practical oblivion. Had they retained their identity, they night have dictated terms to the Democrats, for that party was never so ready as new for anything that looks like help or success. like help or success.

But the mistake that is so frequently made of supposing that the Republican early is in the least degree twinted with the soft-money lunacy is absolutely without foundation.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN OHIO

is absolutely without foundation.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN OHIO

has always taken the straightest kind of a position on the finances, and has insisted that nothing approaching a compromise on any point should be made. The State has been carried against all odds once or twice on that point alone, and when the chances were much more favorable for the success of financial heresy than now.

The prestest mistake which the Democracy has made in this eventful year is that of nominating a man whose record for the past number of years is such that it will necessitate the revival of the soft-money issue everywhere.

In this city there is now about to be organized an Honest-Money League. Two of the three gentlemen who sign the call for a meeting of citizens are Democrata, and one of them was a drelegate to the last State Convention and worked hard for the nomination of Rice, but would neither work for nor vote for Ewing, under any circumstances, simply because of his unsoundness on the money question.

It is probable that the "Ohio idea" after this year will scarcely ever be heard of again. It cannot fall of a most hopeless defeat, and with the gradual coming of better days, people will have something else to think of. Of course, the the stronghoids of the National party, like Toledo, where they, have been carrying everything before them for the past two seasons, there cannot fall to be some interest taken in that organization or some other independent concern; but its membership will either gradually be accorded by the old parties, or a new one will be formed with some other popular delusion as the rallying cry.

Celestial Funeral Rites.

one will be formed with some other popular delusion as the rallying crv.

Calestial Funeral Rites.

New York Heraid.

Wee Ka Yung. a Chinaman, was buried yesterday at Belleville, N. J., a short distance from
a laundry where a great number of his countrymen are employed. The services were of a
mixed nature, the Chinese rites and the Christian, the latter being represented by an orthodox minister. He was not an employe at the
laundry. He lived in this city and went to
Believille on Sunday to procure some Chinese
medicine for his consumption. There be died
that evening. The Chinese at the laundry procured a handsome coffin, with silver mountings,
in which Wee Ka Yung was interred. As 5
o'clock the Celestials, the Rev. Mr. Strong, of
the Regismed Church of Belleville; Undertaker
Viceland, the superintendent of the laundry, and two of three gentlemen
smil five laids were unhered into the
room off the main entrance of the Chinese
quarters. The walls were hung with Chinese
papers, with strange devices interspersed with
the mottoes "God is Love" and "Simply to
Thy Gross I Cling." Soon the body was borne
into the hall, where the funeral services were
conducted. The Celestials stood near the cofin, and, while the Rev. Mr. Strong offered upa brief prayer, they scattered tribute money,
pieces of paper about four inches long, with
Chinese characters cut on them. After the
prayer the coffin was carried out by four laboring men and placed in an open wagon drawn by
one horse, and covered with a blanket. A tinpan containing burning incense was placed in
front of the coffin. Following the wagon was a
man carrying a large market-basket containing
brown paper packages, and another carrying
a trips of paper, which he strewed all the way to
the grave. Behind came the Chinese and visitors. Not a word was applied during the solemm march. Arriving at the grave the coffin
was lowered into it. The Rev. Mr. Strong prayed
briefly, saying, "Earth to earth, ashes to ashes,
and dust to dust." After the grave was
alle

foot wherein was placed an eartheu jar, the contents of which was carefully concealed from the spectators. The man with the basket came forward, and from it were taken packages of endy, nuts, etc., which were poured into the jar. This was covered un with earth. A tin pan containing a little earth, in which were stuck white tapers, and a number of lighted incense sticks, and some peculiar red and white tapers, was placed on top of the grave. A plate containing meat, small birds, and a dressed chicken with the head on and arranged in a sitting position was deposited at the foot of the grave. Near this pan were chopsticks, a bowl of rice, and a bowl of tea. The grave was partially surrounded with lighted candles and burning incense sticks, and the papers in which the candles were wrapped were burned on the grave. While these things were going on a Mongolian advanced to the grave, made a number of prostrations, his forchead touching the ground, and then poured tea from a bowl upon the earth. Tea was again poured on the earth and all the Chinamen made profound bows and turned away, thus concluding the services.

CROPS.

A O RAILROAD REPORTS. MILWADKEE, July 4.—The following crop-re ports have been received by the officials of the Chicago, Milwankee & St. Paul Railway Com

EMMETTSBURG, Ia., July 4.—The crops are look-ing good. Competent, judges claim crops never-looked more favorable than at present. Wheat is doing nicely. No grasshoppers here. CONOUVER, Ia., July 4.—Rain as yet has made no damage in this vicinity. Crops of all kinds are looking splendid.

AUSTIN, Minn., July 4.—No damage to crops

AUSTIN, Minn., July 1.—No damage to crops as yet. Condition is very favorable.

Lansing, Minn., July 1.—Crops are looking very well. No damage done by the storm. Peopere think there will be about an average crop. here think there will be about an average crop.

Lenoy, Minn., July 4.—Crops are in fair condition. No damage from late rain. A black rust on the leaves.

Crasco, Ia., July 4.—Wheat is some rusty, and will be somewhat light. No damage to erop by the late rains.

Monona, Ia., July 4.—Have had no rain or wind to damage crops. It is fine growing weather, and crops are looking well.

ADAMS, Minn., July 4.—Crops looking splendid. Wheat heading out finely. No damage by rains as yet.

Destar, Ia., July 4.—The growing crops look well. No injury done by storms. Coince-bugs are reported in some localities, but are doing very little damage as vet.

POSTVILLE, Ia., July 4.—No rain here lately. POSTVILLE. Ia., July 4.—No rain here lately. The crops have not been damaged by storms. Charles City, Ia., July 4.—Crops looking well, and bid fair to be an average. There is some report of rust, but hear of nothing series. Weather clear and pleasant.

BRITT, Ia., July 4.—Wheat here looking extra well. Farmers are expecting more than an average yield. Other grains not doing quite as well.

well. "Farmers are expecting more than an average yield. Other grains not doing quite as well.

Sansoer, In. July 4.—Crops doing well. Weather favorable. No grasshoppers.

Ramser, Minn., July 4.—Crops are in very good condition, and prospects good for an average yield. Only slight damage by rust.

Farmaulz, Minn., July 4.—Hear very little complaint of the wheat being damaged by the storm. There is a little told about rust abowing itself.

Farmaulz, Minn., July 4.—Crops are not damaged to any extent by the late rain. Some grain was knocked down, but it is raising again. Think there will be about an average yield.

Northfield, Minn., July 4.—Crops are not badly dimaged by the late rais. Some of the heaviest grain is down some.

Algona, Ia., July 3.—No damage to crops from storms, and good color, but very thin. Flax average, but weedy. Corn a good stand. and prospect so far for a heavy crop. Weather, betwe showers: wind, northwest.

Blooming Prairie. Minn., July 4.—The storm of July 2 sid not reach us. There is some complaint of rust on the wheat-clant, but it is not general. With good weather in the future we have a prospect of a good fair crop of wheat and barley here.

Mastinos, Minn., July 4.—Passengers and conductor of No. 4, Iowa & Minnesota Division, this morning reported wheat badly knocked down on the Iowa & Minnesota from Minneapolis to here via Farmington. The proportion of wheat knocked down is very trifling, as I looked over carefully coming here to-day.

Spencer, Ia., July 3.—Our crops have not been injured by late storms. There is not much small grain sown in this neighborhood. What there is will probably yield better than an average half crop. There is every promise of a large crop.

large crop.

Mason Cirr., Is., July 8.—No damage done to crops in this vicinity by storms or other causes. Some eleces of wheat are thin, and the vield will be light, but the majority of the fields good crop will be preduced all through. are looking very promising.

Winowa, Minn., July 3.—There was no storm in this section of the State. No rain here at all. Our crops look well.

Glencoe, Minn., July 3.—No damage done to growing crops by storm or other causes. Crops are in excellent condition. Present prospects

never better.

REDWING, Minn., July 3.—The best informs

are in excellent condition. Present prospects never better.

REDWING, Minn., July 3.—The best information I can get from the country recarding the damage to crops is, that a small district is injured. Barlev in the line of the storm is spirted beyond recovery. The wheat is blown down some, but they think it will come up all right, except on low land and ravines, where it is washed out or covered with mud. Along the Cannon River, in the Town of Vasa, and along the Mississippi River, seems to be where the storm was very heavy, and the damage is local to those points.—

MASON CITY, Ia., July 3.—No damage to crops by storm in this vicinity. From the present outlook wheat will be a full average crop. Estimated twelve to fifteen bushels. Weather cloudy, showery, and bot.

Hastings, Minn., July 3.—Barlev is the only thing that is considered damaged. That is blown down and will not straighten up entirely. Wheat is lodged some, but has strong straw, and will straighten up. The farmers feel good, and say, the rain has washed the rust off of the straw, and, with cool weather, it will prove beneficial. Weather cool, with fair wind this afternoon.

NEW LISBON, Wis., July 4.—No damage by storm here. Prospects for crops very good.

NASHOTAH, Wis., July 4.—No damage by storm here. Prospects for crops very good.

NASHOTAH, Wis., July 4.—No damage to crops whatever, so far. The rain last night was very light, only enough to lay the dust. Prospects are flattering so far.

IEON RIDGE, Wis., July 4.—No damage to crops whatever, so far. The rain last night was very light, only enough to lay the dust. Prospects are flattering so far.

TEON RIDGE, Wis., July 4.—No damage to crops whatever, so far. The rain last night was very light, only enough to lay the dust. Prospects are flattering so far.

TEON RIDGE, Wis., July 4.—No damage done here. Crops are looking fine.

OCONOMOWOC, Wis., July 4.—No damage done here. Crops are looking fine.

OANDALE, Wis., July 4.—No damage done here. Crops are looking fine.

RIPON, Wis., July 4.—No damage vicinity. Prospects are good for a good harvest.

RIPON, Wis., July 4.—No damage to crops in this vicinity. All looking fine.

HORICON, Wis., July 4.—No damage done to

Horicon, Wis., July 4.—No damage done to crops yet.

Campal. Wis., July 4.—Did not storm any here. Crops look good.

Fox Lake, Wis., July 4.—We had fine shower last evening. No damage done to crops. Grain doing finety. Prospects bright.

Postville. Wis., July 4.—Storm was very light here. No damage done to crops in this vicinity: but very little grain lodged.

Rust Lake, Wis., July 4.—No damage to crops in this vicinity. They look well.

Winneconne. Wis., July 4.—No damage to crops in this vicinity. They are in splendid condition, and bid fair for more than an average yield.

Wadpun, Wis., July 4.—No damage. Prospects good.

WAUPUN, Wis., July 4.—No damage. Prospects good.

RICHTELD, Wis., July 4.—Reported no damage to crops. Only grain lodged some.

Onno, Wis., July 4.—No damage here. All kinds of crops are looking nicely.

HARTYOND, Wis., July 4.—Grain blown down some, but thick will all raise again.

HARTLAND, Wis., July 4.—Wheat lodged some, but no other damage. Crop prospects good.

IXONIA, Wis., July 4.—Some heavy grain was knocked down. Not to a great extent. Otherwise prospects good.

WAUXON, In., July 4.—Crops splendid. No storm here vesterday. storm here yesterday. Fisks, Wis., July 4.—Storm did not reach here

FISKS, WIS., July 4.—Storm did not reach here yesterday.

REMARYHLE, Wis., July 4.—No damage by storm here. Prospects for crops first-rate.

SCHWARTZBURG, Wis., July 4.—No damage done to crops yet. Had no storm.

BANGOR, Wis., July 4.—No damage done to crops on yesterday. Prospects good for a heavy crop.

GRANVILLE, Wis., July 4.—It is thought that crops are not injured in this vicinity.

CLEAR LARE, Is., July 4.—Wheat prospects indicate an average of fifteen bushels per acre, at least. Weather clear and cool.

WHITTERMORE, Is., July 4.—The prospects were never better for an abundant harvest.

ALGONA, Is., July 4.—Wheat an this vicinity strong but very thin, Oats and flax an average grop.

strong but very thin. Oats and flax an average grop.

CHICKASAW, Is., July 4.—Wheat in this vicinity is an average, is not looking promising. Rust said chinch bugs. Curn and oats are look, ing good.

SPERCHE, Is., July 4.—In this vicinity we have promises of more than an average half crop of small grain and a large crop of corn. An acreage in small grain about here is light.

BROOKFINLD, Wis., July 4.—No damage done here by vesterday's storm. Prospects bid fair for above an average yield in all kinds of grain.

FARREILD, Wayne Co., July 5.—Winter wheat going into the stack in good order. Quality of the grain unsurpassed. Yield fully up to last year. Oats are not as good, though the late rains have beloed them insterially.

GOLOMDA, Pope Co., July 5.—Winter wheat will yield 9 bushels to the acre. Quality of the grain very good. Yield 30 per cent above 1878. Corn four feet-high.

Burnt Prairie, White Co., July 5.—Stacking wheat. Quality never better. Yield from 13 to 14 bushels. Corn never better. Pastures are re-

wheat. Quality never better. Yield from 18 to 14 bushels. Corn never better. Pastures are reviving.

CRAB ORCHARD, Williamson Co., July L.—Winter wheat has yielded 10 bushels to the acre. Crop not much better than last season. Corn doing floely. Oats will only make half a crop. Hav crop will be very short.

FARMER CITY. De Witt Co., July S.—Winter wheat is good. Better steld than 1878. Flax and oat crop are cut short one-half. Chinchburs are working in the spring wheat. Commenced to head out, and will probably make half a crop. Corn is doing well. Fields clear of weeds, and corn three feet high. Hay crop will be short.

Benton, Franklin Co., July 6.—Wheat all up in good order. Grain good. Oats short. Corn good prospect, but late. Hay crop short.

MEDORA, Jersey Co.. July 6.—Will have as good a crop of winter wheat as last year. Quality good. Oats may make half a crop. Corn is doing finely. More clean corn-fields than ever in one season. Corn is very uneven. Pastures and meadows short. Hay half a crop.

CAMERON, Warren Co., July 6.—Winter wheat the best crop ever known in this region. Will yield themty-six bushels to the are. Oats good. Spring wheat fair. Best prospect for corn for years.

WHARON, DuPage Co., July 6.—Flax and oats will yield the wenty-six bushels to the are. Oats good. Spring wheat fair. Pastures, meadows, and hay will be a short crop.

XENIA, Clay Co., July 6.—Winter wheat will average cight bushels. Quality No. 1. Drought has cut the crop off ope-third. Chinch bugs have made their appearance. Corn is laid by. Promises better than for years. Pastures and meadows very short. Hay will not make half a crop.

WASHEGEN, Woodford Co., July 6.—Oats are out make more than half a crop. Chinch-bugs are working in the soring wheat and oats. Corn very good. Winter wheat more than an average yield. Pastures very short. Hay will not turn out much.

very good. Winter wheat more than an average yield. Pastures very short. Hay will not turn out much.

Hillsboro, Montgomery Co., July 6.—Harvest is nearly over. Wheat is splendid. Well filled out. Will average over twenty bushels. Better quality than last year. Oats are cut off fully one-half. Corn is doing well. Growing rapidly. Har will not be more than half a croo. Sandoval. Marion Co., July 6.—Farmers are now stacking winter wheat. Will rus from ten to twenty bushels. Quality excellent. Chinchburs in some sections are working on the corn. Chiesterpfield, Macoupin Co., July 6.—Winter wheat will yield from twelve to fifteen bushels. Pat up in fine order. Grain good quality, better than 1878. Oat crop not worth reporting. Best prospect for years, and largest acreage of corn. Most of itlaid by. Some just coming into tassel. Hay-crop very short. Pastures and meadows used up with drought.

Manissa, St. Clair Co., July 6.—Wintor wheat nearly all stacked, yielding over twenty bushels to the acre, of good quality. Crop much better than was expected a month ago. Late rains have started core; from three to live feet high. Halt of the oats will be long enough to bind.

Sterling, Ill., July 6.—A large per cent of the rye crop has been cut during the past week. The yield will be un to the average. Oats are growing finely, and are headed out well. In many places the wheat will be short, though an average crop is expected. Corn nover looked better, and is growing fast.

KANSAS. very heavy; bids fair to be the largest crop ever

raised in the county. Winter wheat averaged twenty bushels to the acre. GRAND HAVEN, Osage Co., July & -Winter wheat all cut; will probably yield ten bushels to the acre. Spring wheat very poor. Prospect

wheat all cut; will probably yield ten bushels to
the aere. Spring wheat very poor. Prospect
for a large crop of corn never better. Recent
heavy rains insures the corn crop.

Gaenery, Anderson Co., July 6.—Wheat going into the stack. Yield fair to good. Oats
very short. Prospects for corn excellent.
Weather wet.

Ere, Noesho Co., July 6.—Wheat mostly
stacked. Straw short. Well headed and good
quality. Oats short, but will make a fair croo.
Corn is solendid. In the tassel. Plenty of rain.
HIAWATHA, Brown Co., July 6.—Winter wheat
all in the stack. Grain is very line. Heads
large, and straw bright. Corn very promising.
Haye had too much rain for three weeks.

Grand Haven, Osage Co., July 6.—Spring
wheat will not be worth the harvesting. Winter wheat short fully one-half by severe weather
in March and April. Outlook for corn was
never better.

Baxter Springs, Cherokee Co., July 6.—
Wheat is all in the stack in good order. Much
better quality, but will not have more than
for home consumption. Corn growing finely.
Will raise the largest crop ever known in the
county. Have had big rains.

Bllinwood, Barton Co., July 6.—Fall wheat
nearly all harvested. Crop was seriousiv fojured by hail and drought. Oatspoor. Chinchburs working badly on spring grain. Fine
prospects for corn. No old grain on hand.

Grenalda, Nemaba Co., July 6.—Fall wheat
mostly cut. Will make half a crop.
Corn mostly laid by. Have had lots of rain for
four weeks.

NEBRASK 4.

NEBRASK 4.

NEBRASKA.

Special Disputches to the Tribuna.

HEMIK, Knox Co., July & Early drought caused short straw. Have had an abundance of rain in May and June. Fine stand of corn where where the hoppers took the small grain. In the eastern portion of the county grasshoppers destroved a part of the small grain. ORLEANS, Harlan Co., July 6.—All the wheat is thin and weedy. Injured very much by the drought. Corn is a good stand and never looked better. Large agreage. Too big to militrate. cultivate.

FAIRPINID, Clay Co., July 6.—All spring crops looking well. Corn growing finely. Weather has been cool for the last ten days, and we have very flattering prospects for a good

MINNESOTA.

Special Dispatches to The Tribuna.

APTON. Washington Co., July 6.—Spring wheat not as promising as at last report. Likely to fall below the average. Barley and oats tooking well. Corn backward. Timothy light.

Clover short.

BUTTERNOT VALLEY, Blue Earth Co., July 6.—
Wheat is "spotted," and the good spots are few. Wheat is heading out. Oats fair. Showers weather. Old grain all cleaned out.

BUKBANK, Kandeyohi Co., July 6.—Early wheat in head. Late sown is thin and full of weeds. Corn about one foot high.

MISSOURI.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

WALNUT SHADE. Taney Co., July 6.—Winter wheat would have been all stacked had it not been for the continued rain. Thin on the ground. Well headed and well filled. Expect the largest crop of corn ever raised. Timothy poor. Hardly worth cutting.

FORT LYON, Benton Co., July 6.—Wheat all in the shock. Trought cut it short fully one-half. Corn well along. Rain and showers.

OZARK, Christian Co., July 6.—Winter wheat well headed and filled. Going into stack. Outs injured by the drought. Corn very good. Pastures and hay very short.

оню. DAMASCOVILLE, Columbiana Co., July 6.— Winter wheat cut short by drought one-fourth. Corn poor. Pastures and meadows short. Hay light.

Lawa, Allen Co., July E.—Wheat first-rate.
Flax and cats good. Corn late. Hay crop will be late.

HAY ENVILLE, Ashlend Co., July 6.—Rayvess.

Awor Representative WINTERSHY, Madison Co., July 6.—Wheat WINTENSET, Madison Co., July 8.—Wheat (spring) short and thin. Weedy. Damaged by chinch-bugs. Heads show some scabs. Corn in splendid condition. Drought has shortened wheat checkell.

PALMYEA, Warren Co., July 6.—Spring wheat thin, but looks well. Communced arriting wheat thin, but looks well. Communced arriting wheat is Corn very uneven.

MARSHALLTOWN, July 6.—Wheat and oats filling out well but light straw owing to the continued drought in the spring. Hay may light. A large acreage of fax, and looking A Corn the best for years, and nearly all laid by.

INDIANA. Special Dispatche to The Tribune.
CHARLESTON, Clark Co., July 6.—Winter wheat good. Oats very short. Core looking well, but backward. Hay crop will be short.
ELIZAVILLE, Boone Co., July 6.—Winter wheat mostly in the shock. Well filed. Yield above an average. Corn is coming forward nicely. Stand not first-rate. Flax, hay, and oats shortened by the drought.
Frankfohr. Clipton Co., July 6.—Pines harvest of winter wheat since 18 64. Cars good backward but fair stand.

MICHIGAN.
Special Planatches to The Tribune.
MIDDLEVILLE, Barry Co., July 6.—Winter wheat just ready to cut. Crop good. Corndoing finely. Pastures short.
MARSHALL, Calboun Co., July 6.—Winter wheat will compare favorably with last yes.
Not cut yet. MICHIGAN.

RENTUCKY. wheat crop double that of last year. Farmers threshing and delivering. Corn looking well. Hav rood.

EARLINGTON. Hopkins Co., July 6.—Winter wheat yield twelve bushels to the acre. Out cut short fully one-half by drought. Corn only two feet high.

WISCONSIN.

\*\*Recial Dispetches to The Tribuns.

Pruscorn, Pierce Co., July 6.—Spring wheat heading out. Much of it thin. Corn doing well. Hav croo short.

WATERTOWN, Wis., July 6.—Favorable sports continue to be received of the condition of the growing crops in this section, and present appearances bear out the most surgular expectations. In a few fields some rust has shown itself in the wheat arraw, but nothing serious from it is apprehended unless we should have an unusual amount of wet and saltry weather from this forward.

TEXAS. TEXAS.

Aprels Dispute to The Trousa.

HENTSTEAD, Waller Co., July 6.—Negroes are going to exocus, but they don't know where it is exactly. The drought still hanging on.

Core looks dead. Cotton is doing well; better than any other erop, but the worm is playing sad have with it. Gloom stands aloft, and easts a widespread shadow.

A horse-car route always ends where the

The belle of the Sultan's barem is name Dain-Ur. Evidently dinner-beil. Paradoxical as it may appear, yet a man't first trouble may be his twoth ache. A little boy, proud of his new jacket, in-formed his sister that he was a six-button

Old lady-" Ab, you had boy, draggin' your little brother along like that. S'posin' you was to kill him?" Bad boy—"Don't care! Got

Chicago packers, since March I, have slauritered 804,000 hogs. The motto of Chicago should be, "In hor signo vinces."—Yes York Commercial Advertiser.

Judging from the large number of young physicians being ground out by our medical colleges, we can no longer sing, "This world be but an M. D. void."—Yonkers Stateman. "Walter, do you think the stars are inbubited?" she said, gianeing at him with an expression that showed what confidence she had in his superior wisdom. "Clara," he replied, "your father only allows me \$10 a week; and you can't expect any but a high-priced clark is answer that question."—Andrews' Bazar.

This year's potato-raisers are full of hoe-un. If you have any sighs, lend them, for sigh-A mule's death is always attended by soften-To put a carpet down, a man should be a shrewd tack-tician.

shrewd tack-tician.

"We don't have lee-cream enough," is the great campiaint of some-her.

When shooting meteors collide with each other, you can call them sky rock-hits. Girls, don't throw your cast off shoes in the The fisherman is a tryangler sort of fellow-Suracuse Times. He is oftentimes a sort of a arecked angler fellow besides. "Beauty and booty," says a young White-hall man, "is all right, except when the daugh-ter's beauty is accompanied by the old gentle-man's bootee."

If you can't buy an angler, a "Loan Fisherman" at the next best. Dawson's, 211 State. Buck & Rayner's Moth Powder and Powder Gus will clean out roaches from any infected house.

DEATHS: DATE CHAFFEE—July 6. of paralysis, Mrs. T. T. Chaffee, mother of Dr. C. W. Chaffee, aced 64 years.
Enneral from her son's residence, 226 Washin avenue, Monday, July 7, as 5 p. m. Friends are invited.

13 Vermont papers please copy.
TUTTLE—Mr. Luctus G. Tuttle, aged 65 years.
Puncral at the residence of his brother, Frederic Tuttle, 721 Michigan-av., Monday, at 20 clock.
HILTON -3:30 a. m. July 6, at her residence, 194 West Folkest, after a long and paterial illness. Assay wife of R. G. Hilton, aged 37.
Remains taken to lows for interment.

137 Valparaiso, Ind., and Ottumwa, la., papers please copy. The Valparaise, ind., and Ottumwa, in., papers please copy.

HATCH—July S. Miss Nancy M. Hatch, widow of the late Isaac Hatch, aged 43 years.

Funeral at residence, 84 South Paulinaus., m. 4 o'clock to-day.

Ex Syractuse, N. Y., papers please copy.

CALLAGHAN—William Douglas, only child of Owner and Margaret Callachan, aged 5 months and 6 days.

Funeral from parents' residence, 1450 South Desponses, 1812 o'clock Monday, July 7. by carriages to Calvary Cemetery. Friends invited.

LIDDELL—The funeral of Mrs. Annic M. Liddell will take place from her late residences. 1879, 80m Hasted—S., at 2 o'clock this afternoon, July 7, to Gracciand for internees.

SOHWRIZEL—Joseph Schwerzel, at his late residence. 727 Sedgwick-st., ac 45 years.

Funeral Tuesday, 42 2 o'clock p. m., from residence. Friends of the family are invited.

LAMB—On the 6th inst. Elizabeth R., beloved willow of John Lamb, of heart disease.

Funeral from the residence of her husband, 14 Millerst., to-day, the 7th, by ears to Calvary.

AUCTION SALES. BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

REGULAR TRADE SALE, TUESDAY, JULY 8, 9:50 A. M. A Clearing Sale Seasonable Good. GEO. P. GOEF & CO., Austioneers.

WM. A. REFTEES & CO... Auctioners, 175 East Riadolph-e.
REGULIAR TEADS SALE
DRY GOODS, THURSDAY, July 10, 4 9:30 o'clock a. B. PEGULAN SATURDAY SALE
FURNITURE & General Merchandise,
SATURDAY, July 12, as page of deck as me.

SLIPPERS, TIES, SANDALS, BOOTS & SHOES. Tuesday Morniag, July 8, at 9 o'clock.
JAS. P. MONANARA, Auct.

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